The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

"Clear as Mud."

This is the dignified term given by the *Post* to our remark in Saturday's issue, that the rebels and the Copperheads are allies against the Constitution. We had no idea that our neighbor would permit himself to understand our argument, and we are not at all surprised that he attempts to be facetious over what he can neither answer nor deny. The truth is sometimes disagreeable, as it is in this instance; but the *Post* cannot joke away a fact that it and its party have written in characters of blood on the heart of the people. Northern sympathy with rebellion has done much to prolong the war; without it the contest would have been ended long ago. The rich blood of the nation now being shed in the cause of the Union is forever upon the heads of Northern sympathisers.

The *Post* quotes Jack Bunsby to us in such a way as to provoke the remark that old Jack himself never got so deep in his cups as to spell his name with only one "B."

Increase of the Pay of Soldiers.

By the late act of Congress, approved by the President June 20th, the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates is increased from and after the 1st of May, as follows: Sergeant-Major, $26, an increase of $5; Quartermasters and Commissary Sergeants, $22—an increase of $5; 1st sergeants, $24—an increase of $4; Sergeants, $20—an increase of $3; Corporals, $18—an increase of $5; Privates, $16—an increase of $3. The pay of blacksmiths, artificers, buglers, musicians, non-commissioned officers and privates of Engineers, ordnance, sappers and miners and pontooniers is also increased in about the same proportion. The increase in the pay of corporals is much greater than the usual proportion, because when the last increase was granted by Congress that rank was entirely forgotten, and corporals and privates received the same pay, $13 per month, until the act of June 20th was passed.

Section 2 of the same act reduces the army ration to what it was July 1st, 1861, with the exception of the pepper ration provided by the act of March 3d, 1863, which is retained. This makes a difference of four ounces of soft bread and the same of hard bread per day, leaving eighteen ounces of the former and twelve ounces of the latter. The old regulations, now revived, provided, however, that on a campaign, or on marches, or on transports, the ration of hard bread should be one pound, so that the reduction will not affect the troops except when in camp, and then the rations of beans, rice and vegetables give every man as much as he can possibly consume.

Section 11 repeals the 31st section of the act of March 3d, 1863, which reduced the pay of commissioned officers one-half while absent on leave for other causes than sickness or wounds. They will now receive whole pay, provided the aggregate of such absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year. This is the only instance in which the pay of officers is affected by this bill.

Late Military Intelligence.

A special dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday, says that Gen. Smith's troops were attacked Friday morning, at six o'clock, and the battle lasted two hours. Gen. Smith's forces took a position on Tuesday on the left front of Petersburg, within a mile of the city and towards the Appomatox, his line extending along the plain at right angles with the river. The rebels, having possession of the opposite bank, suddenly uncovered some sixty guns, which treated the 18th corps to an enfilading and reverse fire. They also attacked with musketry, and moved their line, which proved to be Hapgood's brigade, of Hoke's rebel division, upon our works, when they were immediately and completely repulsed, leaving one hundred and sixty prisoners in our hands, who were drawn into our rifle-pits, and obliged to surrender. General Wright, of the 6th corps, on reaching the Weldon railroad, destroyed some five miles of it by burning the ties and warping the rails so as to render them unfit for further use. Longstreet and Hill, it has been ascertained, have vacated their intrenchments on our front, and on the 24th moved towards Weldon. Rebel prisoners state that Beauregard's main army is now covering Petersburg, while Lee's army was moving to the left. The recent shelling of Petersburg by Gen. Birney was very disastrous. It is also stated that the rebels are continually marching and countermarching, to guard against an expected attack.

We gave yesterday morning full detains of the rebel attack on the 2d and 6th corps on Wednesday last, which has been magnified into a disaster by croakers and copperheads. We have it from a high official, and consequently trustworthy source, that these corps were ordered by Gen. Grant to occupy a certain advanced position, and in executing the order the two corps got separated a little more than is usual in such movements. A portion of Hill's rebel corps observing the gap, made a dash upon one of our batteries with an overwhelming force, capturing four guns. The rebels were repulsed as suddenly as they advanced, and in the evening it is stated, our forces succeeded in recapturing the four guns, with two or more guns belonging to rebel batteries. Gen. Grant, in his dispatches, mentions the affair only as an incident in passing. He announces the execution of the original order, the occupation by the two corps of the exact position named, that they held it up to Thursday morning, when it was found that Lee's army, or what there was of it, had entirely disappeared An order for the two corps to return to the position they held on Wednesday was then executed without interruption. Gen. Grant states that up to Friday morning the enemy made no attempt to follow up and reoccupy the position he held before the movement of Wednesday; that the movements of the two corps was only a reconnoissance in force, and accomplished important results. It is now considered certain that the enemy is too weak to venture an open field fight. He has been fairly invited and refuses to accept. There is no doubt that Lee has ventured to send out a portion of his forces against Hunter. There is no information showing that the latter has been met and defeated as reported. Gen. Grant is complete master of the situation, and there is no reason in the world why he may not continue to be so until the end.

It is some time since we have heard from Gen. Hunter, who appears to have performed the work allotted to him. The War Department on Saturday received information from his command, which having fulfilled the mission upon which it was sent—the destruction of the Central Railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg Railroad, and an important portion of the James River Canal—is successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia Hunter was ordered to make for after having done the work in the Valley assigned to him. His losses have been smaller than was anticipated when he set out. The services his little army have rendered are of great importance, indeed, and his losses of comparative insignificance.

By direction of President Lincoln, the 13th Army Corps has been temporarily discontinued. The General commanding the Division of West Mississippi has been ordered to assign the troops of this corps.

GUERRILLAS ON THE OHIO.

Their Designs and Movements.

It is simply nonsensical to attempt to disguise the fact that there are several gangs of guerrillas at present in the border counties of Kentucky, committing all kinds of outrages, and as they have been so far unopposed by any Federal force, they are having things altogether their own way.

On Tuesday last a gang, whose number we did not learn, entered Brandenburg, robbed the citizens, fired on the steamer Shingess as she passed up, and recruited a number of men for the rebel service. They remained in the town until the next day, and are said to have belonged to Capt. Jesse's command.

On Tuesday about 4 o'clock in the after noon some 250 guerrillas, under command of Capt. Jones and Major Walker Taylor, left Cloverport, where they had been committing their outrages, and marched for Hawesville, where they arrived about half-past seven next morning, stopping outside of the town, and encamping, where they remained until after dinner.

The same party had previously visited Stephensport, where they captured Col. Ben. Allen who commanded the militia. He was secured and taken away, being treated in the meantime with the greatest indignity. At Stephensport they robbed the stores and citizens, and carried off a number of horses.

They entered the town of Cloverport about 1 o'clock on Wednesday, broke open the stores and helped themselves to what they wanted, stole a number of horses, enlisted a number of recruits, and then left for Hawesville, to which place a number of the gang had previously been sent.

The guerrillas had things all their own way in Hawesville, and robbed and rioted indiscriminately. They broke open stores and took such goods as suited them, stole the best horses to be found in the town, and acted the banditti generally. In the evening they left Hawesville, as they stated, and as is believed, for Owensboro, which town they declared they intended to attack, capture and burn. In this arrangement we think they will be disappointed; and if they should attack the town they will receive the soundest kind of a whipping, as there is a sufficient Federal force stationed there for its defence.

Why a sufficient cavalry force is not sent in pursuit of these robbers to annihilate them is a matter of the greatest wonder. They are doing an immense amount of mischief, and are daily adding to their strength by volunteers. We are informed that one hundred and sixty recruits joined them in Hancock county alone, and a large number were recruited in Meade and other border counties. The authorities in Kentucky should do something without another moment's delay to rid the border of these [illegible].—*Louisville Democrat, Saturday.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

BILLS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Estimated Revenue from Tax Bill.

The Loan Bill Passed Senate.

TEMPORARY DUTIES EXTENDED.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The Adjournment of Congress.

There is a very strong probability that Congress will be able to adjourn on Thursday, the day fixed by the House in its latest resolution.

Bills Reported and to be Acted Upon.

The only measures of prime importance remaining to be acted upon are the loan bill, the new tariff, the bill repealing the commutation clause, and the omnibus appropriation bill The loan bill was reported from the Finance Committee on Saturday, and will be disposed of substantially as it passed the House. The Senate amendments to the tariff were reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day

The Appropriation Bill.

The last legitimate appropriation bill has been considered by both Houses, but there is some difference of opinion between them yet to be adjusted.

Hot Weather and Legislation.

The hot weather acts as a stimulant to legislation.

Revenue from New Tax Bill.

Secretary Chase estimates the revenue from the new tax bill at two hundred and fifty millions dollars the first year, and three hundred millions the second year.

Senate Proceedings.

The Senate pushed business for three hours to-day with unusual vigor. The House substitute for the Cairo navy yard bill, which leaves the question to be reported upon by a commission, was agreed to by 22 to 9.

The four hundred million loan bill was read and passed without debate in less than an hour, with only such amendments as will readily be agreed to by the House.

The bills regulating prize laws and granting lands for the Northern Pacific Railroad were passed with minor amendments to which the House will not object. A new bill for the collection of taxes in rebel States was then passed.

Howard's bill was adopted as a substitute for House bill amendatory of the Pacific railroad act, as was also Sherman's bill as a substitute for the House bill encouraging immigration. This sends these two important subjects to a Conference Conference, and secures their passage in a new form.

Several private minor bills were passed. A bill regulating judicial proceedings was then taken up, and Powell, Saulsbury and Garret Davis expressed themselves at length upon the course of the administration generally and its course relative to the arrest, trial and banishment of Vallandigham, particularly, till the hour of recess.

Conference on Tariff Bill.

Both Houses have ordered a Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, but it has not yet been appointed.

Temporary Increased Duties Suspended.

Both Houses this evening passed, and the President has signed a joint resolution extending the fifty per cent. increase of tariff till July 1st, at which time the new law goes into effect.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate this evening confirmed Col. F. S. Rutherford, of the 97th Illinois, of Alton, and Col. J. L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine, as Brigadier Generals, and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, as commissioner to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay Agricultural Company, under the treaty with Great Britain. Col. Rutherford is now sick at home. Col. Chamberlain was severely wounded last week in front of Petersburg.

From the Potomac Army.

ATTACK ON BUTLER REPULSED.

Sheridans's Rear Attacked by Rebels.

He Crosses the James Successfully.

18 Gun Battery Bearing on our Line.

Gen. Wilson on Another Expedition.

Movements of Gen. Fostes's Force.

Expedition against Fort Darling.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The steamer Highland Light has arrived here from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning, and brought up the 80th Ohio volunteers, commanded by Major Winslow, whose term is out. The regiment numbers one hundred and fifty officers and men.

There has been no very heavy fighting within the past few days, but skirmishes are kept up all along the line, and cannonading at times is heavy. Firing was heard about five miles from Bermuda Hundred on Saturday, where General Butler is entrenching. The rebels made an attack on Butler's entrenchments, but didn't succeed in effecting anything, and they were driven off.

On Saturday the rebels attacked Sherida'ns rear at Wilcox Landing and captured a few of his men. A brigade of infantry was at once dispatched to protect Sheridan's rear, and the rebels were kept back. Sheridan made for the James river, crossing it successfully with his entire train.

The railroad is advanced four miles from City Point towards Petersburg.

Yesterday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg. On Saturday night the rebels made an attack on our pickets at about the centre of the line, as they were being relieved, but were repulsed with little or no loss to us. On the heights beyond Petersburg the rebels have an 18 gun battery bearing upon the centre of our lines in front of that place. This battery has been very troublesome, and so far has proved too heavy for any artillery that we have brought against it.

Gen. Wilson has gone on another cavalry expedition and good news may be expected from him soon. Two hundred rebel prisoners were at City Point yesterday morning.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The headquarters correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, under date of June 25th, says:—A portion of the 10th corps, under General Foster, sent across James river, is now operating on the west bank of that stream, in conjunction with the gunboats. At last accounts, Foster had worked his way past Aiken's Landing, which place will be remembered as having been declared neutral ground for the exchange of prisoners, and before this reaches you he will probably have attacked and we hope captured Chaffin's Bluff.—If Gen. Foster succeeds in his mission and carries this formidable rebel stronghold, we can then reduce Fort Darling by erecting a counter work.

A heavy line of entrenchments, assisted by several mortal boats concentrating on Drury's Bluffs, is the evident design of Gen. Grant in his next operations. The capture of Darling virtually places Richmond in our possession. It will then be a very easy matter to destroy the rebel ironclads or keep them at Richmond. Nothing then can hinder the monitors from shelling the rebel capitol. The manoeuvres of Grant for the past week have not been to bring on general engagement, neither have we fought any considerable battle. The main object was to give relief to Gen. Hunter. Our main endeavors are to obtain full and permanent possession of the Petersburg and Weldon road, which cuts the rebel Confederacy in twain.

Rebel Attack on Lafayette, Tenn.

Gen. Pillow Demands a Surrender.

He is Routed with a Loss of 100.

Gallantry of Union Forces.

CHATTANOOGA, Ga., June 25.

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette, in the name of Gen. Pillow, demanding the immediate surrender, and threatening to burn the town if not complied with. The rebels were 3,000 strong, and had completely surrounded the town. On the refusal of Col. Watkins, who had only 400 men, the rebels advanced from all directions. At nearly 9 they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. John T. Croxton, of the 4th Kentucky, came up and captured about 70 rebels. Col. Watkins lost about 50 killed and as many wounded. Pillow left 100 dead on the field. Col. Falkner, of the 7th Kentucky, was captured in an attempt to make a charge.

Commutaeion Repeal in the House.

DEFEATED A SECOND TIME.

Defaulting Horse Contractors Convicted.

THEIR FINES AND IMPRISONMENT.

AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASAINGTON, June 27.

Defeat of Commutation Repeal.

The vote in the House to-day on the question of repealing the commutation clause shows a nett gain of twenty-one in favor of repeal. Massachusetts again voted solid against repeal. The friends of the repealing bill are still hopeful of being able to carry it, and it is said the Senate will refuse to adjourn till it is adopted.

Defaulting Horse Contractors Convicted.

The three horse contractors—Smoot, of the District of Columbia; Spicer, of Illinois, and Wormer, of New York—lately on trial by court martial, have all been convicted. Smoot is sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars, Spicer five thousand, and Wormer two thousand—all of them to be imprisoned in the penitentiary till paid. In the case of Spicer, the President has made the following order: "Upon John Spicer, the defendant in this record, entering into bond with Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, as surety, payable to the United States, conditioned for the full payment of the fine herein adjudged against said Spicer, and when said judgment shall be approved and such payment required by the President of the United States, and filing it with the Secretary of War, let proceedings for the collection of fine be suspended, and said Spicer be enlarged."

Condition of the Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill was sent to the Committee of Conference by the House to-day, a large number of Senate amendments, including those touching species and drugs, having been disagreed to. The Senate amendments raising the duties on cigars to correspond with the increase of taxes upon the domestic product were concurred in. So was the reducing the duty on railroad iron from 80 to 60c. per 100 pounds. The Ways and Means committee recommended and Morrill and Stevens warmly urged non concurrence. Littlejohn was the only speaker in favor of the reduction, but the House by a vote of 82 to 65 concurred.

The Senate's amendment raising the duty on steel wire from fifteen to twenty per cent.; that fixing the duty on pen knives, jack knives and pocket knives, fifty per cent., and that increasing the duty on all manufactures of steel from thirty-five to forty-five per cent., were agreed to. The House non-concurred in the other amendments to the paragraphs touching iron The duty on old scrap lead is fixed at one and a half cents per pound.

The additional section imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on diamonds and other precious stones, when not set, as concurred in. The duty on Brussells carpeting is fixed at 50c per square yard, and that on hemp or jute carpeting at 6½ cent. The new paragraph imposing a duty of ten per cent on lasting or other manufactures of cloth patterns for shoes and bootees was concurred in. On manufactures of cotton colored or printed, the duty is fixed at 5½ cents per square yard, and 20 per cent additional. A duty of 30 to 35 per cent is imposed upon flax or linen yarns for capeting.

The Senate amendments raising the duties on tarred cables or cordage to three cents per pound, on untarred manilla cordage to two and one-half cents, on Jute yarns to five per cent, and on other manufactures of Jute to thirty per cent, were concurred in. The section added by the Senate imposing duties of twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pack on playing cards was agreed to. The amendments raising on gutta percha manufaceures from thirty-five to forty per cent, and those reducing duties on marble, white statuary, &c., in block, from $1.25 to $1; on palm leaf fans from two to one cent, and on pipe cases and pipe fixtures from $1 to seventy-five per cent, were concurred in.

All the important amendments of the Senate were non-concured in.

A motion by Nelson of New York to allow 50 per cent of duties levied under the act to be paid in legal tenders was voted down without division. The yeas and nays were succeeded on a subsequent motion by Cox to add a provision with legal currency of the United States receivable for all duties, which was voted down by 107 to 34.

From Cairo and Below.

Rebel Attack Handsomely Rrpulsed.

Marmaduke Moving Against Steele.

CAIRO, June 26.

Memphis papers of yesterday state that on the morning of the 22d a detachment of Marmaduke's command, six hundred strong, attacked two companies of the 12th Iowa Infantry, statianed near the mouth of White river, and after a severe fight were repulsed wiht a loss of twenty-four killed and wounded. Our loss was 1 killed and 5 wounded. The removal of the gunboat Tyler from that station probably emboldened the rebels. But for the fortunate arrival of the gunboat Lexington the resuls would have been unfavorable to us. Our forces fought desperately, repelling several charges of the rebels, and drove them from the field. Deserters who surrendered to the gunboats below, say Marmaduke is moving on Little Rock to attack Gen. Steele, and capture the city, if possible.

The steamer Sultana has arrived from New Orleans on the 1st. There was a slight advance in sugar and molasses. Operations in cotton, limited, quotations nominal.

The Draft Commutation.

ts Probable Passage in the House.

MODIFICATION OF GOLD BILL.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The *Post's* Washington special says: It is expected that the bill before the House, repealing the draft commutation, will pass. It is doubtful if the Senate will consent to an adjournment if the House rejects the bill. There is no prospect of a repeal of the Gold bill. Mr. Chase has not changed his views upon the subject.

The *Commercial's* special from Washington says: It is rumored to-day that Secretary Chase may recommend some modification of the Gold bill. Should this prove true, Congress will follow his recommendation.

From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

British Cabinet and Danish Question.

CAPE RACE June 27—The Bavaria from Southampton on the 15th inst. was boarded off Cape Race on Sunday. Her advices are two days later.

The *Times* says a rumor of the possible break of the cabinet on the Danish question is talked of. On change the confederate loan was quoted at 63@66. Illinois Central ordinary shares had reached three per cent and the paid up shares two per cent. Consuls quoted at the close of business on the 14th at 90⅛.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

7.000 Rebel Troops at Lewisburg.

Morgan's Command at Louisa C. H.

CHARLESTON, Va. June 26.—It is reported by scouts and refugees that the rebel Gen. McCausland, whom Hunter out-flanked and defeated a few days since, is now at Lewisburg, West Virginia, with 7000 troops. It is likewise reported that some two thousand of Morgan's command have reached the vicinity of Logan Court House in their retreat from Kedtucky.

Arrest of Colonel Wolford.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Colonel Wolford was arrested at Lebanon this morning by order of General Burbridge and brought to this city to-night.

Accident to Steamer Golden Age.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Pacific mail company have information that the steamer Golden Age sprung her port shaft just north of Acapulco, and was proceeding under one wheel. The Golden City would over haul and take her in tow if necessary.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS MOVEMENTS ALL SUCCESSFUL.

Forrest Repeating Fort Pillow.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, June 21.

I have just received intelligence from the front, of a highly satisfactory character, relative to affairs in Sherman' command. After a fortnight of quiet, the sound of battle is again heard, and victory, important, but not decisive, is the result The rebel line has, within a few days, been greatly strengthened, not by men, but by fortifications; while our army, having rested to the satisfaction of General Sherman, and having accumulated supplies at Allatoona, is prepared for active operations. Our lines were almost within rifle shot of the enemy, extending from Lost to Black Jack Mountains; our army holding the valley and Johnston's the range of hills, which formed, in themselves, strong natural defences, which were improved by the free use of the shovel and the felling of timber. The rebel right was on the summit of of Black Jack, and the left on the pinnacle of Lost Mountain; while the Pine Hill, the Kenesaw and other knobs were defended by formidable batteries, which threatened destruction to any assailing force.

Such were the positions of the two armies since the 16th inst., our line being formed as follows, from right to left: Hooker, opposite to Lost Mountain; then Schofield, with the 23d Corps; next Palmer, with his 14th Corps; joining that, Howard, with the 4th Corps; to the left of him was Logan, with the 15th Corps; then Dodge, with the 16th; while Blair's 17th Corps held the extreme left. Sherman was well informed relative to his enemy, and there is no doubt but Johnston was as thoroughly posted relative to our numbers and situation. The rebel commander was in no condition to act on the offensive; but was simply supplied with provisions for continuing the defensive, until driven out of his works at the point of the bayonet. It was, thus, incumbent on the National forces to begin the struggle.

But how? By making a direct attack on the enemy's works? or by a flank movement? The latter plan, if feasible, would save many valuable lives, and therefore Sherman resolved to adopt it. But the rebels had learned much since his first advance upon Dalton; they understood his tactics, and took measures to thwart the consummation of his designs; and the consequence was, whenever he attempted a flank movement, they immediately attacked him, and compelled him to desist. There is no manoeuvre so dangerous as a march by the flank, in front of an enemy; and a little energy and skill on the part of the General commanding, will prevent a successful movement of this character. The result of nearly a week's trial was, that nothing was accomplished, and the only alternative that remained was a direct assault upon the enemy's works, and it was resolved upon, and the 16th assigned as the day for it to begin.

HOOKER'S MOVEMENTS.

Hooker's position was at the base of Lost Mountain, his line running from northeast to southwest, at an angle of about 45 degrees with the remainder of the army, and by his position necessarily in some measure flanked the rebel position, their line being considerably shorter than ours.

Soon after daylight his skirmishers were thrown out; but the rebels had forgotten both Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and could not realize the fact that "fighting Joe" intended a serious assault; and the consequence was that considerable firing was kept up, on both sides, the rebels stubbornly refusing to fall back into their works until our advance was reinforced.

There was no commotion in the main army on the mountain, the men were leisurely lolling on the grass, beneath the foliage, evidently enjoying the sport, which appeared a skirmish between pickets; but they were not long in being undeceived; for in half an hour a solid column moved out from our camp, and they realized that the Yankee army was in motion. Quickly the alarm was given, and during intervals, when there was little firing by skirmishers, the cry of "fall in," "fall in," was distinctly heard at headquarters of Gen. Hooker.

Having now disposed of his forces, and assigned each division to its duty, Gen. Hooker ordered a general advance of the whole corps, and never was an order obeyed with greater alacrity. Amid a perfect storm of bullets, grape, cannister and shell, the first, second and third lines of the rebel works were carried at the point of the bayonet, though the men were compelled to ascend a steep hill all the time. My experience, however, is that this is not the worst position in which troops can be placed, and I believe fewer men will be killed in a charge up a hill than down one; for in the former case, the bullets of the enemy almost invariably fly over the heads of the assailants. It was thus at Lookout Mountain and at Mission Ridge; and it was thus at Lost Mountain on Thursday last.

OUR LOSS.

But it must not be conjectured that our loss was trifling; on the other hand, not less than 1200 of the corps were either killed or wounded. None of our men were captured.

REBEL LOSS.

We captured 1,000 prisoners, chiefly from Alabama regiments, and 12 cannon, chiefly six pounders, together with a large number—say 3,000—small arms. About 600 of prisoners have already arrived at Nashville and with one or two I had a brief conversation. They declared that Johnston never intended to abandon his present position, unless driven from it, as he is well aware that it is the key to Atlanta. Let him fall back two miles, and he will be compelled to continue his retreat to the Gulf of Mexico, if Sherman sees fit to follow him that distance. Therefore he will fight where he is as long as his men will hold out. The prisoners predict that the rebels will at length found he "last ditch," and that, if beaten, they will be compelled to yield as gracefully as possible. They are all discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and think that Johnston, when he abandoned Resaca, gave up his most eligible place for making a successful stand.

REBEL OFFICERS HERE.

The *Union Extra*, issued yesterday evening, contains a complete list of the captured rebel officers, who arrived here with the first batch of Hooker's prisoners. There was one Colonel among them, two Captains, eighteen Lieutenants and two Chaplains.

SCHOFIELD'S MOVEMENTS.

At the same time that Hooker assaulted Lost Mountain, Schofield attacked and carried Pine Mountain, a little town to the left, completely driving the rebels from their works. General Sherman ascended to the summit, and obtained a full view of Manetta, and remained there for an hour or more; but the position was so raked from the works still retained by the rebels on Lost Mountain, and also from the left that Schofield was ordered to run to his old place. Hooker still holds the ground he gained and I presume ere this, has driven the rebels from the mountain.

I have heard no estimate of Schofield's losses, nor of those of the enemy opposite him; I only know that he took about 150 prisoners and three guns.

THE LEFT.

Our left and centre made no attempt to assault the rebels in their front, but there were sufficient demonstrations to prevent any reinforcing of the rebels opposite Hooker and Schofield. I have reason to believe that the battle was renewed on Saturday, the 18th, but have no positive knowledge on the subject.

PRISONERS.

A hundred or two prisoners pass through this city, *en route* for the North, daily. At least half of them are deserters. They are all, with few exceptions, willing to acknowledge that "You'ns have beat we'ens."

THE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

The 17th Corps joined General Sherman on the 13th, which makes him stronger than the day he marched out from Ringgold, to flank Johnston at Dalton. It marched by way of Van Buren, Alabama.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

Intelligence has reached this place, that Forrest repeated his Fort Pillow cruelties on those who fell into his hands, after the defeat of Gen. Sturgis. Is there to be no retaliation? Are we not to demand life for life? Had 500 prisoners been executed immediately after the Fort Pillow butchery, a thousand lives, doubtless, taken by Forrest last week, might have been saved. It is cruel, men urge, to retaliate on innocent men. Whose lives are most valuable, those of loyal citizens or of rebels? Shall repeated massacres go on after the manner of those along the Mississippi? or shall the rebel General, by being taught the certainty of retaliation, be compelled to cease his heinous crimes? In the East, the rebels treat negroes as prisoners of war, and why are they not compelled to do so in the West?

Forrest was, until the war commenced, a negro trader—a man who was not regarded as respectable, even in a slaveholding community; and his conduct during the present war is but a fair illustration of the barbarism of slavery. I have no particulars of the massacre of our wounded and prisoners, but am assured that they nearly all suffered the most excruciating tortures, and were then put to death.

HANDEL.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

A Number of Passengers Killed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Commercial* says:—We understand that an accident occurred at an early hour this morning on the Erie railroad, caused by the giving way of one of the rails, throwing the entire train off the track, and causing the death of a number of persons as well as injuring a number of the passengers on the train. Owing to the distance from New York at which the accident occurred no definite particulars have been received.

Later.

The *Commercial* says of the accident on the Erie Railroad that it was less serious than at first reported. The accident occurred at eight o'clock Sunday morning, and was caused by a collision between a freight and gravel train. The only person killed was a laborer, who was on the gravel train.

PROPOSALS FOR U. S. BONDS

AMOUNT OF LOAN, $33,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Sealed offers are to be received at the Treasury Department, under the act of March 3d, 1863, until noon of Wednesday, July 6th next, for bonds of the United States to the amount of $33,000,000, being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice of proposals for the loan dated the 6th inst. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually in coin, on the first day of July and January of each year, and are redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881. No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

HOUSE—The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Ingersoll, declaring: as their opinion, that all permits heretofore issued by the Treasury Department, allowing persons to trade within the limits of any States heretofore or now in rebellion, should at once be revoked and no more issued.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved to postpone its consideration for ten days. Agreed to, yeas 72; nays 6. This is equivalent to postponing tion the subject beyond the present session.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland from Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution which lies over for future consideration:

Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States as well as in the recognition of new powers as in other matters, and it is the constitutional duty of the President to respect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorized by law, and the prospects of any declaration of foreign policy by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it, and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic explanation with any foreign powers.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, it was resolved that the officers of this House, having authority to make appointments, ought to give the preference to disabled soldiers, permanently injured while in the line of duty.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report on the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill.

SENATE.—Mr. SUMNER presented two memorials of citizens of the United States, praying for a change of the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANTHONY reported in favor of printing 3.000 extra copies of the report of the commission to inquire into the condition of African freedmen.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he once read a book written by Robert Dale Owen, the author of this document. Everybody who had bought the book had been cheated out of the purchase. Such a conglomeration of infidelity and nonsense was never before published The man who would write such a book as that was not capable of writing anything worthy of being printed by the Senate.

Mr. WADE said he had read the entire document. The evils and deformity of slavery were never before so vividly set forth than they are in that document. He had no doubt of its entire truth. If he wanted to cover up the evils of slavery he would vote against the resolution. The motion to print 3,000 extra copies of the document was then agreed to—24 to 8.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the joint resolution referred to, allowing Senators and Representatives of Congress to visit the military prisons and hospitals in their respective States.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the establishment of a Navy Yard and depot at Cairo, with a recommendation that the Senate do not agree to the House substitute, namely, to appoint a Commission to examine and report upon a proper site. After a brief debate, during which Mr. GRIMES spoke in favor of agreeing to the House substitute, and Mr. TRUMBULL against, the substitute was agreed to, 22 to 9.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the Loan Bill from the House, and it was considered and passed with an amendment which excepts the $75,000,000 in bonds now advertised from the provision under which all bonds and other obligations of the United States are to be free from taxation by or under State or municipal authorities, and with another amendment which makes the engraver's signature of the register on all cupons erroneously described as treasurer of the United States of the same force and validity as if his official designation had been correctly stated.

Mr HOWARD from the committee on the subject reported back the Pacific Railroad Bill from the House, with a substitute being the same bill which had hitherto passed the Senate.

Mr TRUMBULL from the Committee on Judiciary submitted a report upon the credentials of Wm. M. Fishback and E. Baxter, claiming seats from Arkansas. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Fishback and Elisha Baxter are not entitled to seats as Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

On Mr. HOWARD'S motion the Pacific railroad bill was taken up. Mr. Howard explained that the committee in reporting the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill, proposed one or two modifications; one fixing the election of Directors on October 1st, the other making the interest on the Company's bond guaranteed by the United States, and payable in lawful money instead of goods, both of which were agreed to, and the substitute was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up a bill to amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which was considered and passed

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to provide bail in certain cases of military arrest. An amendment of the committee limiting the taking of bail to officers of United States courts was agreed to.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment as a new section, that any officer in the executive, military or naval service of the United States who shall arrest persons not engaged in military or naval service or in rebellion against the United States shall deliver them to the proper military authority on penalty of fine of from $500 to $10,000 and imprisonment from three months to five years.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded at length in denouncing the administration for arrests, and referred especially to the case of Vallandigham. He expressed his regret that that individual did not have the physical power to cut down to the ground those who attempted to arrest him in his house, his castle, and he regarded the preservation of the great right of the citizen as more vital and important than the subjugation of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union with Massachusetts included.

Mr. SHERMAN said every man had a right to a fair trial. Vallandigham, when in the House of Representatives, in his own State and everywhere, was allowed a most full and free expression of opposition to the administration, but when he went into a section of his own State where open insubordination existed, and aided the public enemy by acts calculated to fan the flames of insurrection, he was justly arrested. A riot sprang up in the county of Holmes, and the rioters were arrested and imprisoned and were under indictment upon charges of treason. Vallandigham went into the adjoining county, and in the presence of a large concourse of excited persons, some of them insurgents themselves indulged in language evidently intended to excite to the commission of further crime, subjecting him properly to arrest by military law for openly aiding rebellion. He had the power to appeal either to chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court at Baltimore, to Judge Swain at Columbus, or to Judge Leavitt of Cincinnati. He chose the latter alternative; a Judge for 30 years, appointed by Jackson, who affirmed the decision of the military court that his was a military offense, punishable by military law. The decision was approved by the Attorney General and by the President who decided that it was not a mere civil wrangle in which he was engaged, but a military crime He was not only talking opposition to the Government, but aiding the public enemy. It was a distinction which should not be ignored.

Mr. SAULSBURY made some further remarks and concluded by saying he thanked God that Vallandigham had returned. He had been sent into exile with threats of imprisonment. He understood that an order had been issued for his re-arrest, but that it had been revoked. He would say to the party in power that the Democratic party will stand by the rights of trial by jury and of liberty of speech, peaceably if possible, but by the Eternal God, forcibly if we must, and you may make the most of it if that be treason.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—Mr. SUMNER called up the House bill to establish a bureau of the freedmen's affairs. Several minor amendments of the committee were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the appointment of a commissioner was given to the President instead of Treasurer. At this point the Clerk of the House announced the passage of the joint resolution increasing, temporarily, duties on imports. Mr. Sherman moved its immediate consideration as the original act expired to-day and the new tariff was not yet a law. It was considered and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the clause respecting the connscation by a process repealing the feature of the joint resolution explanatory of the confiscation bill, which restricts forfeiture to life time.

Senate adjourned at 11.20 P. M.

HOUSE.—*Evening Session.*—The House took up and concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to release and discharge from liability the Irish Union Fair recently held at Chicago for having sold goods, lottery tickets, &c., without stamps.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to further regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of National forces. They rejected the substitute of Mr. Broomall. He reported that hereafter no person shall be received or accepted to serve in the army, as a substitute for any other person liable to military duty, and who has been enrolled or drafted for that purpose. The term of service of all soldiers hereafter shall be one year, unless sooner discharged, and that in lieu of all bounties, their pay shall be thirty dollars per month, &c.

Moseby, the guerrilla, is again at work. His field of operations on the 23d inst. was in the neighborhood of Falls Church, Va., where a party of ten of his men fired upon a patrol of four men belonging to the 16th New York cavalry, capturing two of them. Col. Lazell, commanding cavalry camp at Falls Church, sent out a party of forty men in search of the rebels, who, after scouting some distance, halted about a mile and a half beyond Centreville to feed. While there they were surprised by sixty guerrillas who killed and captured a number of our men, as only a portion of them succeeded in reaching camp. Moseby being reported at Centreville with only one hundred men, Col. Lazell sent out one hundred and fifty men in pursuit, who followed the guerrillas to Aldie, but finding Moseby had fourteen hours start they gave up the chase.

THE WHEELING FAIR.—The Fair, in Wheeling, for the benefit of Sanitary and Christian Commissions, will open this evening. Gov. Bor-man will deliver the address. Says the *Intelligencer:*

The gallery of fine arts and curiosities is progressing splendidly and so far the best of taste has been manifested in the arrangement of the pictures and trophies to be exhibited. Mr. Elliot, who has charge of floral hall, is making a little garden of Eden out of the east building. The Committee on Curiosities yesterday received the wooden leg once worn by Santa Anna. It is contributed by Dr. McCook, of Pittsburg. As Maximilian has recently appointed Santa Anna to a high position, this trophy will have additional interest.

There will be a contest for a sword, between the friends of Gen. Kelley and Gen. Sigel.

City Intelligence.

Serious Case of Poisoning.

Intelligence reached us yesterday morning that a serious case of poisoning had occurred Sunday morning at Ireland Station, on the A. V. Railroad, some miles above the city. It seems that the family of Mr. Martin Fip, who resides near the station, got up as usual on Sunday morning and prepared breakfast. The coffee used on the occasion was made from water which had stood in a bucket over night on a table near a window, in which there was a broken pane of glass. Immediately after partaking of the repast, all who drank coffee were suddenly taken violently ill, whilst those who did not partake of the beverage showed no symptoms of illness. Suspicion was at once aroused and and upon examination, it was found that a large quantity of arsenic had been deposited in the bucket containing the water from which the coffee was made. It is supposed that the perpetrators of the hellish deed had placed the deadly poison in the bucket of water by reaching through the window; as the only thing which saved those who partook of the beverage from death, was the fact that they received an "over dose." The family can assign no cause for the attempt upon their lives, as they are not aware of having an enemy who would perpetrate so dastardly, cowardly a deed. Mayor Lowry, with his usual promptness in ferreting out and bringing to justice offenders, upon hearing of the affair, dispatched Chief Long to Ireland Station for the purpose of gaining some clue to the would-be murderers, and we hope that he may be able to make such discoveries as will lead to the detection and apprehension of the vile wretch who could thus attempt the wholesale death of a family for a grievance, real or imaginary, committed by a single member of the doomed household. There is no punishment known to our laws too severe for such a wretch; and we trust Mayor Lowry will not simply be content with sending his Chief to the scene of the poisoning, but will exert himself to probe the affair to the bottom, and secure for the scoundrel the most condign punishment. We learned yesterday that the family of Mr. Fip were all out of danger, and that their escape was owing to the fact that the amount of arsenic placed in the bucket of water was so great that it produced an effect different from that intended.

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

N. Holmes, Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contribution:

From Oil Committee, Fifth list:		
John Steel, Land Interest Widow McClintock's Farm		$1,750 00
C Curtis, Cherry Run		1,000 00
Collected on Blood Farm by G R Painter		508 00
First National Bank Oil City		200 00
Collected on Story Farm by Mr Fink		559 50
do by Oil City Committee, add		232 50
Rider & Clark		100 00
W Reiter		20 00
McElhenny Farm, add		10 00
L Ross		5 00
Linden Oil Well		[illegible]
		$1,494 00
Ladies' Society St Andrew's Episcopal Church, surplus funds		$300 00
Capt R Coles, Coal Committee		10 00
Capt John Rodgers, Coal Committee		20 00
Committee on Tobacco on account		623 50
Jas McQuown, Asst Ass'r 12th Division 23d District		5 00
C E Purviance, Asst Ass'r 12th Division 23d District		5 00
Committee Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, balance		2,534 00
Leather Dealers and Tanner's Commis'n		10 00
Employees Wm. Miller, saddler, All'y		10 00
Isaac Mourer, Wooster		10 00
1st U. P. Church, Pittsburgh		100 00
Penn Literary Society	$35 00	
Perry do do	15 00	
Society of Moral Science	15 00	
Part proceeds of joint Exhibition	18 40	83 40
J. F. Keeler		10 00
Jennie		10
Lawrenceville Presb. Church		44 20
Employees Sable Iron Works, Zug & Painter		79 00
Employees Vulcan Iron Works, in part		31 50
From D. C. Clapp, Cashier of Fair:		
Sales June 23d		7,068 53
Sales June 24th		2,205 36
Monitor Department report		1,396 60
		$19,075 97
Previously reported		$316,425 64
		$335,501 61

War Against Hogs.

It is said that Mayor Lowry has it in contemplation to issue a pronunciamento against hogs running at large. Before this is done, we feel disposed to say that there are greater offenders against the peace and good order of this municipality among four-footed animals than the porcine tribe. In comparison with others, hogs are a comparatively harmless biped. They never "delight to bark and bite," and, good orderly beasts that they are, they go to bed early, make no noise during the night, and get up by times in the morning. Not so with their mortal enemies, the dogs. They snap and snarl at every passer-by, bite little children, cause horses to run away, and make the night hideous with their howls, so much so that no one, unless worn out with the fatigues of incessant labor, can snatch a moment of nature's sweet restorer—sleep. Hogs may have their faults—once in a year one of them may put his snout into a market basket and purloin therefrom a savory bite, but as a general rule they are peaceable, orderly and quiet. Dogs are diametrically the opposite—always quarreling and fighting. Of the two evils, give us the hogs, by all odds. They are not half so bad as dogs when living, and when dead make decidedly better sausages. We trust, then, that the Mayor will publish an ukase against dogs *first*, and after he exterminates them, we shall have no objection to his turning his attention to the porkers who lazily promenade our streets, and if he can find aught against them—pen them up.

Highway Robber Convicted.

Yesterday morning, in the criminal court before Judges Mellen and Brown James Slatterly and Michael Murphey were tried for highway robbery. The prosecutor Edward Renshaw, being sworn, stated that on the evening of the 1st of January last, he went into Spencer's tavern on Second street, and upon leaving was followed by the defendents, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch, worth about $100. Hon. H. A. Weaver was called and testified that he resided on Second street, and about twelve o'clock on the night of the 1st of January, he heard a disturbance on the street; opened a window, looked and saw a man lying in the gutter with two others standing near him. One of the party recognized Mr. Weaver, and stated that they were taking a drunken man home, and left shortly afterwards. Officer Hague testified that he arrested Slatterly at his dwelling house, and Murphy came to the Mayor's office, where he was taken into custody. He recovered the stolen watch from Slatterly's wife. At this stage of the case the counsel for Slatterly withdrew the plea of not guilty and put in a plea of guilty. Murphy was acquitted under instructions of the court, and Slatterly remanded for sentence.

The Approaching Regatta.

During the week in July in which Hamill and Ward will have their champion sculling-match on the Monongahela, there will probably be an interesting four-oared contest over the same course. The Undine Club, we understand, have offered the liberal prize of five hundred dollars to be competed for by four-oared boats, the lists being open to crews from all parts of the country, free of entrance money. It is expected that New York, Boston and probably Canada, will send a crew hither to compete for the prize. If so, the contest will be a lively and interesting one. In the meantime, in relation to the champion contest, Hamill is undergoing severe training and exercise preparatory to the race. He is determined to win, if it is possible, and, therefore, settle Ward's pretensions for the future. Ward will arrive in this city a week before the race, and will be shown over both courses—above the dam and below the bridge—by Hamill. If Ward elects above the dam he will possess as much advantage as Hamill, as the latter has very little knowledge of that course.

Supplemental Report of the receipts of the "Ladies' Bazaar," Sanitary Fair:

Proceeds sales by auction of goods on hand at close of Fair, credited to general fund		$678 98
Liberty street M. E. Church—from Mrs. Williams		6 00
Lawrenceville booth	$20 00	44 50
do bill furnishing booth	24 50	
Union booth—Miss Sallie Davis		81 55
East Liberty booth—collections for Gen. McClellan's dressing-gown—from Thos Sellers		463 25
Collections by Capt. Batchelor—Skating Pond		65 00
Collections by Captain Batchelor for Gen. Grant's dressing-gown		21 00
Scotch booth		19 95
Total		$1,382 63
Amount paid to D. C. Clapp, General Cashier		$1,382 93

Manchester Public Schools.

The following statistics of the Manchester Public Schools will be found interesting: The total number of pupils enrolled during the year ending May 31st, 1864, was, males, 461; females, 462—total, 923, being an increase upon the total enrollment of the preceding year of 143 This increase has necessitated the establishment of two new schools during the year, but the number of teachers employed is still too small for the proper accommodation of all who wish to attend school. The monthly enrollment has varied from 625 to 660, and has averaged about 650. The average daily attendance through the year has been, of males, 255; females, 237; total, 492.

The Sanitary Fair Receipts.

The stated amount received from all sources towards the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair fund up to Monday evening was $336,000. Bishop Domenec, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, yesterday received from Jno. Munroe & Co., the American Bankers at Paris, a remittance of $100 towards the Fair fund.

City Weigh Scales.—The various city weigh scales are to be rented out on the 6th proximo. Some complaints have been made that the scales are not in proper order, and that there is no certainty that the purchaser of coal, hay, &c., weighed upon them is not defrauded. This should be looked to, and if the scales are proved to be out of order they should be at once rectified.

Meeting of Councils.

A regularly monthly meeting of Councils convened last evening. Present—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Herdman, McLaughlin, McMillen, McCarthey, Morrow, McClintock, Philips, Quinn, Rees, Reed, J. R., Reed, D., Young, McAuley, President.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication in reference to sewers on the Pennsylvania Avenue, at the canal bridge, on the west side of the avenue. Referred to committee on streets.

A resolution offered by Mr. Miller was read three times and passed providing for the erection of gas lamps on certain streets.

Mr. Young persisted an ordinance for increasing the fees for measuring bark, sand and lumber. Passed to third reading.

Mr. Brown presented an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road, company the right to erect a pier on the Allegheny Wharf. Read three times and passed.

A communication, presented by President M'Auley, from Lieut. Col. Cross, remonstrating against the removal of the Government railway at the canal. The communication was read and accepted.

Mr. D. Reed presented an ordinance amending the act in regard to the compensation for inspecting salt, increasing the fees from three to five cents. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Quinn presented a resolution that the Controller be authorized to certify warrants on the City Treasurer for the several hose makers that furnished hose for the use of the city in 1863. Referred to the Committee on Engines and Hose.

An ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Pennsylvania extension and Ross streets. Laid over. Also an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Townsend street, laid over under the rules at the last meeting, was called up and passed finally.

Also, ordinances for the grading and paving of Etna and Adams streets were read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution which was passed, to bring water pipes into the third story of the market House.

Mr. Morrow presented an ordinance against manufacturing coke within the city limits. Passed.

The ordinance in regard to the increase of salaries of the day police, laid over at last meeting, was then taken up, and the action of Common Council concurred in.

A resolution requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from the bill repealing the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, was read three times and passed,

Mr. J. B. Reed called up the ordinance permitting the Oakland Passenger Railway Company to remove certain portions of their tracks. On a motion to suspend the rules, the yeas were called—yeas, 12; nays, 3.

The rules being suspended, the ordinance, as amended, passed.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Ardray, Armstrong, Barckley, Coffin, Dickson, Fryer, Hare, Jeremy Jones, Leonard, Mackey, Montgomery, McCandless, McClelland, McGowan, Rebman, Snively, White, O'Neill, Davis, Dean, Holmes, McKeown, O'Halleran, O'Harra, Steel, President.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Montgomery presented a petition from the Central Board of Education, asking the appointment of a committee of three to audit the accounts of said Board; said committee to consist of two from the Common and one from the Select Council. Committee on behalf of Common Council, Messrs. Montgomery and O'Neill.

Dr. McCandless presented a petition praying for the grading and paving of Christ street to Pennsylvania Avanue. Read three times and passed.

Bill of A. & J. McKenna for dray plates was ordered to be paid, amounting to $149 10.

Mr. O'Neill called up the ordinance raising the price of the city printing, which gave rise to considerable discussion, during which it leaked out that one of the papers chosen to do the city printing—the *Gazette*—had been charging the advanced rates, whilst the *Dispatch* had adhered to the contract prices, which i considerably *below* the prices charged the general public.

Dr. McCandless offered a resolution calling upon the proprietors of the *Gazette* to refund the amount received for city printing *over* the contract prices, which was passed.

The ordinance called up by Mr. O'Neill was then passed, increasing the price for city printing 25 per cent over the former rates.

Mr. Mackey offered a resolution that, as the District Court had decided adversely to the city in the matter of tunneling under the streets, the City Solicitor be directed to carry the question to the Supreme Court. After considerable discussion the resolution was passed by acclamation.

Report of Gas Committee, passed in Select Council, was amended so as to require the erection of an additional number of lamps, one of which is to be erected on Sixth street, in front of Trinity Church.

An ordinance relative to the erection of coke ovens within the city limits, passed in Select Council, was non-concurred in on motion of Mr. O'Neill, on account of its defectiveness as to the mode of collecting the penalties inflicted.

The resolution in relation to the city printing, amended in Select Council, referring the same to the Finance Committee, was non-concurred in, and action of Common Council insisted upon. A Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. O'Neil and Jeremy.

The report of the Gas Committee, as amended in Common Council, was non-concurred in in Select Council, and a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Mackey and Davis, appointed.

The ordinance relative to the increase in the price of city printing non-concurred in in Select Council, action of Common Council adhered to, and Messrs. McCandless and O'Neill appointed a Committee of Conference.

On motion, adjourned.

Reading Contest.

We give below the programme of a spirited reading contest which took place yesterday afternoon in the spacious chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College:

Music, Our Color Guard, Vocal Class.
T. B. Aldrich's Poem, "Babi Bun," Miss Ada Dunlap.
"The Soldier's Dream," Cora J. Stevens, Miss Mary Hugus.
Music, instrumental, Miss Felicia Packard.
"Parting of Marmion and Douglas," Scott, Emma Fetterman.
"Name in the Sand," Prentice, Lida C. Hays.
Music, instrumental, Miss Helen Mar Wells.
Coate's "Gambler's Wife," Miss Lizzie W. Williams.
Drake's "American Flag," Miss Lizzie K. Pershing.
Music, Song, Miss R. J. Crawford.
Nott's "Rum's Maniac," Miss Maria Rinehart.
Music, instrumental, Miss Louisa Lee.
Poe's "Raven," Miss Amelia Phipps.
Hodd's "Ode to an Infant Son," Miss Alice Hawks.
Music, Song, Misses Cook and Foster.

The judges appointed to award the prize—a beautiful silver cup—were Rev. J. Presly, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, and Prof. J. Cohen. The judges requested Misses Williams, Pershing and Phipps to read a second time, before they were able to make their decision, but finally awarded the honor and the cup to Miss Pershing. The exercises were interesting throughout, and the reading of several of the contestants elicited warm commendations. All acquitted themselves well. We cannot too highly applaud the idea of developing the reading talent of the pupils of the College, a thing too much neglected in many of our schools.

The examination of the classes will be continued to-day, and at the close the reports will be read and the prizes awarded in the Painting Department. The Graduating Class will read their essays, and the other Commencement exercises take place in Christ M. E. Church, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week.

Interesting Ceremony.

The ceremony of the dedication of the Hall in the third story of the splendid new building of the German Trust Company, on the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, to the the uses of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, took place last evening. The officers participating were Bro. Estep, P. M'Gee Lodge, District Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Jacob Walter, Henry Lambert Lodge, Grand Warden; Bro. Isaac Whittier, Pittsburgh Lodge, Herald of the North; Bro. C. C. Harbaugh, McFarland Lodge, Herald of the South; Brother G. C. Shidle, Henry Lambert Lodge; Herald of the East; Bro John H. Bailey, Monument Lodge, Herald of the West; Bro. Henry C. Campe, Twin City Lodge, Grand Marshal; Bro. Samuel Harper, Angerona Lodge, Grand Secretary; Bro. Philip Reimensnyder, R. Riddle Roberts Lodge, Grand Treasurer; and Bro. Rev. J. J. McIllyer, Henry Lambert Lodge, Grand Chaplain. The ceremonies were of the most impressive and interesting character, and were witnessed by a large number of the members of the Order. The oration was delivered by the Rev. J. J. McIllyer, and was replete with beauty and eloquence.

The new Hall has been fitted up by the Morris Hall Association in a manner that redounds to the credit of the popular order of which they are a part. It is located in a central position, and is eminently adapted to the necessities of the Order. The Lodges which will hereafter meet in this Hall are George S. Morris, No. 481; Elias Wildman, No. 519; Western Star, No. 24; R. Biddle Roberts, No. 530; and Pittsburgh, No. 336.

Alleged Fraud.—A young man named Bush, employed as a bar keeper at Wall's tavern, was charged yesterday before the Mayor with attempting to pass a broken bank bill on Peter Warren. It appears that the prosecutor proposed to buy a coat from defendant, and tendered him in payment two five dollar bills on one of the Pittsburg banks. The accused, it is alleged, took the money, but afterwards handed it back, when the prosecutor found that one of the bills had been abstracted, and a five dollar bill on the Monongahela Valley Bank put in its place. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Bush.

Postal Money-order Currency.—The postal money-order system, just established by law, provides that no money-order shall be issued for less than one dollar, nor more than thirty dollars. All persons who receive money orders are required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz: For an order for $1, or for any larger sum, but not exceeding $10, the sum of ten cents shall be charged, exacted by the Postmaster giving such order; for an order of more than $10, and not exceeding $20, the charge shall be fifteen cents, and for every order exceeding $20, a fee of twenty cents shall be charged.

A Trio of Rowdies.—Three rowdies, named Thos. Gerwig, Peter Welsly and Pat. Burke, were before the Mayor, yesterday morning, charged with acting in a very disorderly manner on the Monongahela wharf on Sunday. Officer Lowe, in attempting to arrest them, was rather roughly handled, when some of the Duquesne boys came to his assistance, and the party were safely conveyed to the lock-up. On a hearing yesterday, they were fined in sums ranging from $2 50 to $20.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND
VALUABLE READING FOR THE
FAMILY
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.................1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

"Forty Thieves."—There is a regularly organized band of boys on the south side of the Monongahela river, who style themselves the "Forty Thieves." It is said that they have a regular set of officers who direct all the operations of the gang, and a special depot to which all stolen property, money, &c., is brought and handed over to the Treasurer of the association. They will commit any grade of crime, from pilfering old iron to entering a dwelling in the absence of the inmates and robbing it of money and valuables. One of the gang is now in the custody of the Mayor, and has made such revelations that it is hoped the whole gang will be taken. The gentleman who lost some $400 whilst at church, a few Sabbaths since, is no doubt indebted to these juvenile thieves for his loss.

Excelsior Institute Entertainment.—The pupils of the Excelsior Institute, Rev. W. S. Gray, will give an entertainment this evening, in Masonic Hall, consisting of elocutionary and gymnastic exercises. The gymnastics will be under the direction of the Misses Haskell, which fact is sufficient to warrant that they will be interesting. The elocutionary exercises will also be entertaining, and the exhibition throughout promises to be unusually attractive. Remember this evening at Masonic Hall, will be given the last entertainment of light gymnastics this season.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Harry Lewis, an invaluable member of Manager Henderson's stock company, presents his name for a benefit. We remember Mr. Lewis some sixteen years ago, when he was one among the best low comedians of the day, and our old theatregoers will remember how he used to make their sides ache with laughter. He deserves a crowded house and a full treasury, and he presents just the bill to accomplish both. Ettie Henderson has volunteered for the occasion, and will appear in her great character of the "French Spy." Miss Lizzie Lagrange will execute a fancy dance, after which the "Colleen Bawn" will be presented for the last time this season.

CITY NOTICES.

Ladies' and Misses Hats, of the newest styles, trimmed and untrimmed, will be sold at a great reduction in prices in order to close out our spring and summer stock, at Fleming's fashionable and popular Hat and Cap store, No. 139, Wood street. Also, a fine assortment of men's and boys fine white and drab felt hats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

GOLD ADVANCED TO 233.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Money active and firm, at 5@7c; reported as high as 8 per cent. Sterling irregular, unsettled and decidedly higher opening at 240 and closing 253@255. Gold excited and firmer, opening at 218@220 advancing to 233@237, and closing at 231@233. Stocks dull and steady:

Toledo	146	Hudson	141½
N. W.	54½	Reading	141⅝
C. & P.	14½	M. C.	140⅝
R. I.	115	M. S.	97⅝
C. B. & 2.	131¼	Ill. C. Ser.	13[illegible]¼
C & N.W. Pfd.	90	Erie Pfd.	1[illegible]2½
Erie	116⅞	N. Y. C.	134½

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Increase	$1,303,419
Decrease in specie	915,393
Decrease in circulation	151,901
Decrease in deposits	10,672,785

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.

COTTON dull and without change at 1,45 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western excited and 10@25c higher. Large business at $8.80@9 for extra State, $9,15@9,25 for extra R. H. O., and $9 80@10 for trade brands, closing with no sellers at inside quotations. Included in the sales are 8,000 bbls extra State, at $9@9,25, and 1,000 bbls at same.

WHISKY irregular at 1,75@1,80 for Western; early in the day 1,000 bbls Western were reported sold at 1,85, which is much above the market.

WHEAT excited and 9@10c higher; 1,90@2,06 for Chicago Spring; 1,96@2,06 for Milwaukie club; and 2,05@2,18 for winter red Western. A considerable portion of the sales were No. 1 spring. to arrive, at 2,07@2,12.

RYE firmer.

CORN heavy at 1,54@1,55 for new mixed Western.

OATS active and firmer at 95@98 for Western; the outside quotations.

WOOL advancing and in good demand.

PETROLEUM.—Firm but quiet, at 46c. for crude; 70@72c. for refined in bond, and 80@83c. for refined free.

PORK.—Higher and in fair demand, the sales including 200 bbls. heavy city mess, deliverable first week in July, at $42 00; $38 50@39 00 for mess; $41 00@41 50 for new do; $33 50@35 00 for old and new prime; $39 00 for prime mess.

MESS BEEF.—Firm at $15 00@16 00 for mess; $9 00@10 00 for prime; $21 00@25 50 for repacked mess; $28 00@29 50 for extra prime. Prime Mess Beef—Quiet. Beef Hams—Dull and nominal. Cut Meats—Quiet but firm.

BACON SIDES—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Opened quiet and lower; closed more active at 16@17¼c.

BUTTER—Firm and less active.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 27.

FLOUR—Firmer, more active and tendency upward.

WHEAT—Advanced 5@15c; sales No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1 98@2 00, closing at the outside price.

OATS—No. 1, 90c.

CORN—Quiet and no sales; held higher.

WHISKY—Dull; small sales $1 75@1 76.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights dull; to New York wheat 18c; corn 16c; oats 10c. Lake imports—Flour 9.588, wheat 865,160, flour 971, wheat 217,135, corn 180,560, oats 35,580.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

TRADE—Very dull.

FLOUR—Firm. Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family $8 75@9.

WHEAT—Firm. Red, $2 15@2 25.

CORN—Steady at $1 57.

PROVISIONS—Advancing.

PETROLEUM—No Crude in market. Refined, in bond, 70@71c; do free, 80@82c.

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1 90@1 95.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 27.

FLOUR—Active and advanced 25c.

WHEAT—Active, at $1 8 @1 85 for No. 1; $1 76 @1 80 for No. 2, closing at the outside figures.

CORN—Firm, at $1 29@1 30 for No. 1; $1 25@1 26 for No. 2.

H. WINES—Unsettled during the day, closing steady at $1 73.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

FREIGHTS—Dull at 7½@8c for corn.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 27.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Inactive owing to difference between views of buyers and sellers.

PRIME CHICAGO SPRING—$1.69 on Saturday.

RED WESTERN—$2.00.

CORN—Chicago, $1.45.

OATS—Firm and held at 85 @ 85c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—TEN LABORERS to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
175 Liberty street.
je28:1t

LOST—On Monday evening, a bunch of small KEYS—between the Postoffice and Pitt street, by way of Fifth. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the Commercial office. je28:1t

NOTICE.—The PROPOSALS received for the LUMBER contained in the Sanitary Fair Buildings, being so far below the value of the material, the Executive Committee have rejected them, and will receive further proposals until Saturday, 2d July, at noon. je28

WANTED—A SITUATION to take charge of an Oil Well or Engine. Have had several years experience in Oil Works, both pumping and drilling and as engineer. Can give the best of recommendation. Address C. B. H.
In care of STERLING, Miner, Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa. je28:1t

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The Bounty Commissioners will be at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, to issue certificates to such persons as have not yet received them. As this will be the last opportunity of getting them, it is expected that all will come with proper vouchers on one of those evenings.
je28 J. C. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY, on the first of June, 1864, submitted to the Annual Meeting of the Corporators, held on the 21st inst:

RECEIPTS.

From sales of Burial Lots	$294,610 77	
For interments, &c.	48,309 89	
From sales of Shrubbery	3,186 17	
For endowment of Burial Lots	1,425 00	
Accounts Payable	220 00	
		$347,751 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase Cemetery Grounds	$97,959 85	
For expenses, labor and improvements	170,740 33	
For Mausoleum	7,021 10	
		$275,721 [illegible]

ASSETS.

Stock and Tools	$1,536 64	
Bills receivable	11,549 00	
Accounts receivable	6,063 63	
Bonds and mortgages and U. S. Government loan, being an investment of improvement fund, as required by act of incorporation	42,303 70	
Cash	10,597 47	
		72,030 48
		$347,751 83

The Board of Managers desire again to call the attention of lot owners to the propriety of endowing their respective lots, by the appropriation of a sum of money, the annual income from which shall be expended in keeping their lots and improvements in perpetual repair.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has constituted the Board of Managers of the Cemetery, and their successors, Trustees of all money appropriated for that object, and to guard against its loss or misappropriation, have directed a special investment of the same in mortgage securities in the county of Allegheny, or in the public stock of the State of Pennsylvania, and to be kept separate and distinct from the funds of the corporation.

N. DIKE, Secretary and Treasurer.

June 27th, 1864.

At the same annual meeting of the Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

For Managers—Thos M. Howe, President; John H. Shoenberger, John Bissell, Wilson McCandless, James B. Speer, James K Moorhead, Francis G. Bailey.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Nath. Dike.

[illegible] 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh .. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Forah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMOM CAMERON, Chairman.
WEIN FORNEY, Secretary.

Are They Not Doing It?

After allowing for every legitimate reason for the extraordinary rise in gold, the country has felt that some other reason existed, which was operating continually and systematically. In the rise of gold there have been seen many things not to be explained on any known state of things, but which seems to be explained by the following taken from the Richmond *Examiner* of June 13. Speaking of the Presidential prospect, and the duty of the Democratic party in the North, it says:

> We learn that the Democrats are now universally turning their thoughts to Franklin Pierce and the Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vice President. *To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out,* and the very name of war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration. *Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very uttermost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance,* in short, to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war and governs it and lives by it.

A certain class of Democrats, so-called, are in full sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the above; and it is perfectly legitimate to suppose that they are now, and for some time have been, acting in conformity thereto. Nor are they alone engaged in thus rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. Trustworthy assurances have come across the ocean that agents have been dispatched to operate in New York, with the view of systematically discrediting the Federal finances, and to do whatever else would avail for the rebel cause. Those agents have found plenty of others in that city in full accord with their nefarious purpose, and no reasonable man can doubt that, could there be a faithful disclosure made of the entire truth, it would appear that the rebels have relied, and with reason, too, as much on their allies organized throughout the North, wit in the Democratic party, as on their armies defending Richmond and Atlanta.

This is the reasonable conclusion. It is not the only instance where the rebel press has furnished the evidence of it. The letters of leading rebels which have fallen into unexpected hands, admit that the only hope of the rebellion is the aid the Democratic party may be able to render.

To what extent the Democrats may be able to fulfil the instructions from Richmond, is of course impossible to determine. That the power of the party organization is being brought to operate for the benefit of the rebels, cannot be disputed. We may then assume for a certainty that the irregularities in gold are measurably chargeable to influences of this description, and that the rebels derive corresponding military advantages through information and assistance in a variety of ways from the same general source.

Too much Zeal.

The Chicago *Times* treats its readers to a specimen of the arguments relied on to crush the government and give success to the rebellion. "Practically," says that journal, "we are not one rood nearer the subjugation of the rebellion than we were one or two years ago. We have captured a few forts and other strongholds; but we have not conquered the people; we do not hold the country; nor have we suppressed to any extent the spirit of the rebellion."

We ask the reader to take a map and trace thereon the line describing the rebellion only two years ago, and then trace the boundaries of the territory held at the present time by the rebel armies. He will find the dimensions of the rebellion, as represented by the extent of territory held, to have shrunk quite two-thirds. What was the fact only one year ago? LEE, with an immense army, was threatening Pennsylvania, and the National Capitol; and the country was apprehensive of the result. BRAGG held one-half of Tennessee, and threatened Kentucky. The Mississippi was still closed, and nearly every foot of territory west of it was in rebel possession. The rebel armies, with the single exception of PEMBERTON'S, at Vicksburg, were everywhere on the aggressive.

What is the present state of the case? The rebellion is represented solely by the armies of LEE and JOHNSON, now on the defensive, retreating and hard pressed. Tennessee, and more than half of Georgia, are released; the Mississippi is open; LEE is holding Richmond by the hardest; JOHNSON is hard pushed; the entire resources of the South have been drawn out, with a confessed certainty that if defeated now, there is nothing to fall back on.

It is imposing on the good sense of the nation to take a less encouraging view of the question. We are entirely certain that the rebels would be glad to know that one-half of what their over-zealous sympathizers assert were true.

Mormon Immigration.

Eight hundred Mormons arrived at the port of New York last week from Liverpool, and started for the West. By water and land they will be taken to Wyoming, Nebraska Territory, about seventeen hundred miles, and thence in wagons overland to the earthly abode of the faithful.

The ship Monarch of the Sea brought to the same port a month ago nine hundred and seventy-three of the Saints—the first great company this season from Europe. The second came on the McClellan; and a third, comprising eight or nine hundred souls, was to sail on the fourth instant from London, and may be expected here early in July. It is likely that one or two other vessels loaded with them will follow before the close of the season of Mormon emigration. The number of persons who went to Utah last year from Europe was about four thousand.

The company which came by the ship McClellan numbered at Liverpool, when it embarked, 803 persons, only one of whom—a child—died on the passage.

The persons of this company are of several nationalities. There are thirty or forty Danes and Swedes among them—of the latter, only two or three families; there are about one hundred and fifty Scotch, and an equal number of Welsh; four hundred and fifty are English; and a few of the immigrants are of Irish extraction, but at the time of joining the Mormons, they lived in Scotland or Wales; while two or three of the faithful are unmistakably Irish—an unusual circumstance, for no people in the world are so averse to the doctrines of the Saints, and therefore none so difficult of conversion as the inhabitants of the Green Isle. In this connection it is credibly reported that among the Mormon emigrants of last season was one Irishman who was discovered here by a number of his countrymen, and who, declining to be convinced by them that his adhesion to Mormonism was disgraceful to him and to old Ireland, narrowly escaped with his life.

COTTON GROWING IN ASIA MINOR.—A Smyrna paper states that a cotton crop of 150,000 bales of 432 pounds each, will be secured in Anatolia, this year, while the crop of last year was only 50,000 bales. The cost of raising this cotton is only £10 per bale and it sells readily at £30 per bale, thus leaving a large profit.

The same paper says the interior is becoming rich by this culture, and "we have no hesitation in saying that in a few years the staple of Turkey cotton will equal the American."

GEN. GILMORE had a protracted interview with the President on Saturday.

Exports and Imports.

According to the official Custom House reports of the past week's trade of the port of New York, the week's imports of foreign goods amounted to $8,357,509 against $1,995,292 same week last season. The export clearances of domestic produce amounted to $5,836,881 against $2,549,152 same week in 1862. The export of specie was $1,934,463 against $522,000 same week last year. Thus reducing the imports of foreign goods (always entered at their foreign specie value) and the exports of specie, to currency, at the rate of 200 for gold, the account of the week's foreign trade at this port alone, stands thus:

Total value of imports	$6,715,018
Total value of exports (produce and specie)	9,705,807
Balance in favor of the port	$2,990,889
Balance against the port (with gold at 195) week ending June 16	$1,694,780
Balance against the port (with gold at 190) week ending June 9	$4,720,392

These figures indicate an encouraging retrenchment in a branch of private, as well as public enonomy, in which vigorous retrenchment is of vital importance to the solvency of the country.

THE CROP PROSPECT.—The crop reports from the various parts of the country continue highly favorable to a full supply. In Central and Southern Missouri the wheat will be a full crop, though a few months ago it was thought to be winter killed. In Michigan wheat has improved so much under the fine growing weather that it looks fifty per cent. better, and an average crop is promised in one half the State; in the other half the report is not so good. Minnesota sends a good report and a large crop is anticipated. In portions of New York the yield will be equal to last year, but no more. In Illinois and Wisconsin, crops have suffered considerably for want of rain, but the prospect is good for a full average crop. Corn is a little backward on account of the cold weather which continued until the middle of June, but under the influence of the hot sun during the last ten days, is coming on finely. An unusually large amount has been put in, and if, with the scarcity of labor, it can receive proper attention, a large crop may be expected. Sorghum promises an unusually good harvest, and a larger crop, owing to the greater breadth of land planted, than ever before. Altogether the prospect is favorable to a fair supply, and we should not have scarcity to help raise the present high prices.

THE prospects of the cotton manufacture, says the Woonsocket *Patriot*, are so discouraging that some owners of mills in that village and vicinity contemplate stopping their works soon, unless the price of the raw material recedes. Cotton has been selling this week at $1 45 per pound. Cotton goods are a necessity, not a luxury, and must be purchased even at an increased cost. The only difference will be in the quantity consumed, as high prices always constitute a new era in economy, and much that was deemed essential becomes, on a rising market, altogether superfluous. There is, however, such a deterioration in the quality of goods that it proves an offset to this prudential calculation. Cotton cloth is manufactured at present of such attenuated staple that its term of existence must be very short, and a constant renewal becomes a necessary consequence. The demand must therefore continue, and while it continues the idea of closing mills can scarcely be entertained.

THE last London *Quarterly Review* has an article on American affairs, in which it treats the independence of the Southern States as a sure event, and predicts further disintegration of the Republic after the South has torn itself free. The Western States, the great Middle States and the States on the Pacific, it argues, will set up for themselves, or perhaps some of them unite with the South.

The spirit in which the article is written may be conceived from the tenor of the following extract:

> A country so weakened by faction could not but become a tempting spoil for an aggressive power. It is well known that the great neighboring Republic, which is now in the agonies of its own dissolution, repeatedly expressed its hope that Mexico might drain the cup of anarchy, and civil war to the dregs, in order that it might become an easier prey. It little suspected that an even handed justice would so soon commend the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to its own lips, and that the suffering which it invoked for another state would soon be experienced with tenfold aggravation by itself.

THE EFFECTS OF SANITARY FAIRS.—The Sanitary Commission *Journal*, alluding to the great Fairs being held in behalf of the Commission, complains that however creditable these Fairs are to the charity and patriotism of the people, they have thus far resulted in loss rather than in gain to the Sanitary Commission. Instead of filling the treasury to overflowing, as many people imagine, they bid fair at this moment to be instrumental in bringing its funds down, during the coming summer, to a lower point than they have reached before. If the Commission object to taking the money we propose, in view of these facts, that the avails of the Fair which has just closed here be devoted to a recruiting fund. But the Commission will, we presume, conclude to accept the money with all the drawbacks.

WHY should not Congress pass a bill prohibiting the exportation of gold? asks the Washington *Chronicle*. "The idea," that paper remarks, "suggested and supported by many patriotic men, grows apace with the National exigencies, and we are not without hope that some bold man in the National legislature will propose it. The only way for the American Republic to protect itself in this terrible struggle is to rely upon itself."

A LARGE CONFEDERATE CARGO OF GOLD, COTTON AND TOBACCO.—The English papers announce the arrival at Milbay, on the 5th of June—where she put in for coal—of the steamer Harriet Pinkney, from Bermuda on the 18th of May, with 100 tons of tobacco, 700 bales cotton and 70,000 pounds sterling in gold, chiefly on account of the Confederate Government.

SINCE the war commenced the Nashua Manufacturing Co., Boston, has furnished to the army 2,000,000 pairs of drawers, sewed by hand, and has 150,000 pairs more to finish. The rate is 9 cents a pair.

POISONING BY USING RED MILK POTS.—Attention is called to the danger of using the common red pottery, which is thickly glazed with red lead. A. M. Myer, Professor of Chemistry in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, presents the following facts:

> Lead being cumulative in its action and varied in its effects, the physician may easily neglect certain points of diagnosis which indicate its presence, and thus it remains in the body to produce acute poisoning or even death. Thus, a gentleman of Baltimore county recently lost two little children from lead poisoning, and his brother is not expected to survive its effects. The death of his children and the mysterious illness of his brother caused him to bring me, with other food, which I analyzed, apple-butter, contained in a glazed red milk pot, in which it had been kept since its manufacture. After a protracted analysis I extracted *lead* in the proportion of twenty-six and a half grains of metal in one pound of the apple-butter, and this clearly explained the cause of the death of the children and of the illness of the gentleman.
>
> The evidence I here present is important, and legislation should be made prohibiting the use of lead in glazing pottery, for should *acid alkaline* or even fatty matters come in contact with the glaze it will dissolve it off, and if not in sufficient quantity to produce acute symptoms or death, it will seriously impair health, while the cause of the suffering may remain unknown to the physician.

FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES VIA ENGLAND.—The London *Times* has letters from Charleston and Wilmington, received by a blockade runner arrived in England on the 5th inst., of which it gives the following synopsis:

> By the arrival of the Harriet Pinckney from Bermuda, we have intelligence fully confirming previous accounts of the privations endured by the Southerners. They have scarcely any wines; coffee is a great luxury. The news from Carolina is to the effect that no indication of despondency exists. They in no way relax in their preparations for the continuance of the war. Attention is paid exclusively to raising provisions and to securing a full commissariat for the army. Only enough cotton is sown to provide seed from season to season. The army is maintained entirely by conscription. No one is allowed to leave the country who is available. There are few foreigners in the Confederate army. Germans are not relied on, as they desert freely; the Irish prove good soldiers. The negroes on the plantations are obedient and industrious. At the outbreak, several left for the North, but those that could get back returned to their masters, and spread such an account of their sufferings that all are now contented to remain.

The romantic marriage of an Indian Prince is recorded in a letter from Alexandria, Egypt, to an English paper:

> "The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is here. When passing through Cairo, on his way to India, with his mother's body, he saw and fell in love with a girl at the Presbyterian Mission School, the daughter of one of the partners in a leading English mercantile house, and after some hesitation on her part the matter is settled, and they are to be married in a few weeks. The American missionary tells me that she is one of the most beautiful girls, both in person and character, that he has ever seen or known, and, like the Maharajah himself, is a devout Christian."

THE CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The farmers living along the line of the Washington Branch Railroad have commenced harvesting the grain and an average crop is expected. We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the western shore of Maryland, that the wheat crop in the counties of Washington and Frederick (the most productive in the State) never looked finer, and that the "tillers of the soil" are gratified at the prospects before them. The corn has a very healthy appearance, and a good yield is expected.

General Intelligence.

It is sufficient, according to the terms of the Enrollment law, if a copy of the notice of draft is left at the last residence of the person drafted. If such person has changed his residence and fails to notify the Provost-Marshal of the fact, and his notice is left at the residence where enrolled, it is a legal service of the notice. Another error committed by some drafted men is, that after having commuted, they fail to report to the Provost-Marshal. They remain on the rolls, technically, as deserters. There are a number of citizens who are in this condition, and will be classed as deserters unless they report promptly and obtain their exemption papers.

The ceremony of laying the last rail on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was performed at Dayton on Tuesday. Thus the broad gauge line is extended from New York to Cincinnati, and virtually to St. Louis. In the way of ballasting much remains to be done, and the cars are not expected to be running to Cincinnati before the middle or latter part of next month. This is one of the greatest enterprises of the age. It has been pushed forward with unsurpassed vigor, and its final completion to Cincinnati will make an important epoch in the railroad history of the West.

The Erie *Gazette* says: The U. S. steamer Michigan returned to this place from the upper Lakes on Wednesday evening of last week. She arrived at Marquette just in the nick of time—that is, at the proper time to render effective assistance in quelling the uprising of the miners. The authorities extended to Capt. Carter hearty thanks for the judgment and decision he exhibited in stopping the further progress of proceedings which, if they had not been arrested, would have undoubtedly resulted in loss of life and the destruction of valuable property.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra* in a notice of the memoir of John Rogers, says, on the authority of that work, that eleven children attended the martyr at the stake, the youngest of which he had never seen before. This puts to rest the long unsettled question as to the number of his children.

The season of dog slaughtering in the city of New York began on Monday last. The canine inhabitants of that city, found running at large, whether with or without "visible means of support," whether of aristocratic or plebeian species, are gathered into the dog pound on East River, where, if not reclaimed by their owners, they are doomed to go to that bourne whence no dog returns. On Monday night nearly four hundred of almost every description of dogs, were congregated at the pound, and those not redeemed were killed. The *modus operandi* of killing the dogs is as follows: They are all put in one or two large boxes, which are sunk in the river. There is a succession of yelps, which become smothered as the water rises, and soon the last kick is given, and the box contains only that most despised of things, a collection of dead dogs.

The barking of dogs is an acquired hereditary instinct, supposed to have originated in an attempt to imitate the human voice. Wild dogs and domestic breeds which have become wild, never bark, but only howl. Cats, which so disturb the inhabitants of civilized countries by their midnight "caterwaul," are, in their wild state in South America, quite silent.

The Paris Government journals announce that the Mexican army is about to be reinforced by two thousand picked men recruited in Belgium by Gen. Chapelier, formerly Director of the Royal Military School at Brussels. The organization of this corps is begun, and the men will sail for Mexico in September. It does not clearly appear whether this auxiliary force is to be under the orders of the French commander or of the Emperor of Mexico.

Four hundred thousand letters were sent North from Washington in one day, written by soldiers.

A scientific gentleman of Paris has a new plan for purifying the sewers of large cities, and preventing the pestilential exhalation issuing from them. His plan consists in establishing a communication between the sewers and the furnaces of large manufactories burning coal. By this means a draught would be produced, carrying all the infected air into the fire, where it would be decomposed.

A young lady at St. Joseph, Mo., had a few days since made a hot cooking stove, made her bread, and was about placing it in the stove, when, on opening the oven door, a large cat, burnt, and in a dying state, jumped out and seized one of the young lady's fingers, inflicting a very painful wound. After a minute, the cat released its hold and fell dead on the floor.

A late copy of the Richmond *Whig* contains the following affecting paragraph: "The first tears shed by General John C. Breckinridge since the war were shed on Friday night, 3d instant, on account of the death of his favorite horse, that had borne him since the battle of Shiloh."

At some of the Paris theatres between the acts of the play or the opera, as the case may be, one of the actors, attired in evening dress, appears on the stage, and gives the audience a summary or digest of the latest news of the day, culled from the evening papers.

The Ames Company, of Chicopee, have acquired more than a National reputation for their success in making large and heavy castings. Almost every large statue in the country was cast at their establishment, and they have now in preparation Ball's colossal equestrian statue of Washington, the model of which is cut up ready for casting. It will not be completed for a year or two. The expense of casting it will be about $20,000. Heavy iron castings on private account have always been a specialty with the Ames company. Among those now making is a crusher for separating ores that weighs 130,000lbs, and is in great demand by mining companies.

At the Springfield armory 265,000 guns have accumulated. The second and third stories of the building are filled, and the first story is nearly full of muskets boxed for shipment. It is the largest number the arsenal has ever held at any one time.

A heavy casting was turned out at Carr's Iron Foundry, New Bedford, on Saturday. It was a steam cylinder for one of Uncle Sam's gunboats. It weighs about 16,000 pounds, and 18,000 pounds of iron was used for the purpose.

An Ohio soldier, writing home from Sherman's army, relates how one of our brave men was killed. He had ordered a rebel to surrender, when the fellow gave up his arms, all but a concealed pistol, and at the first opportunity shot the Federal soldier dead. It was with difficulty that our men could be restrained from retaliating on the prisoners. The rebel who killed the soldier by means of the concealed pistol was immediately shot.

A loyal woman in Loudon county, Virginia, the other day refused to pay two hundred and fifty dollars demanded by a party of guerrillas to prevent the burning of her house. She told them to go ahead and burn all that she owned; "if she had thousands under her feet she would not give them one cent." They burned the house, as a matter of course.

The editor of a Maine paper says: "We met a soldier the other day minus a leg, who said he should not have lost his leg if he had not disobeyed orders. His company being ordered to retreat, he told his comrades he wasn't hired for that purpose, and kept blazing away at the enemy, when he received a ball in his leg, which was afterwards amputated."

An apple tree in the garden of Dr. Kingman, in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, has lately produced a beautiful white rose, perfect in development and fragrance, but on a stem the leaves of which appear to be a union of the qualities of the rose and the apple leaf. The curious phenomenon appeared about half way between the time of apple blossoms and of roses.

Nearly $14,000 in English sovereigns, recently found in the cellar of a house in Newcastle, N. H., once the residence of Governor Allen, who held his commission from the English Government, were sold at Boston last week.

The New York papers say that a second attempt was made on Thursday to launch the monitor Puritan, but failed. New ways will have to be made, and it will be some two weeks ere another attempt to launch can be made.

In Richmond, at this time, common whisky sells at $150 per gallon, and uncommon at whatever the seller chooses to ask for it, yet whisky drinking goes on. Chickens sell at $25 apiece, and turkeys at $60.

A contemporory suggests that "there is something inexpressibly sweet in little girls," to which the Louisville *Journal* adds—"And it keeps growing on 'em as they get bigger."

Mrs. Patterson Allen, indicted in Richmond for "treason" to the Confederacy, (*i. e.* for being a loyal woman,) is under $100,000 bail, and is to be tried on the 10th of July.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a fifty thousand dollar appropriation for the New London Navy-yard.

The price of salt at the Onondaga works was advanced, on Saturday, twenty cents a barrel, which carries it up to $2 45.

In the State of Connecticut, last year, there were 3,467 marriages—234 less than in 1862; 8,642 deaths—99 less than in 1862.

The subject of a young lady who recently lectured at Portsmouth, N. H., was, "Whom Shall I Marry?"

"Rosedale" has been played at the Boston Museum seventy-four times.

THOUSANDS of acres of soil are annually planted to flowers in France and Italy, for perfume alone. A single grower in Southern France sells annually 60,000 pounds rose flowers, 30,000 pounds each of jasmine and tuberose, 40,000 pounds of violet blossoms, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, &c., and he is but one of hundreds engaged in this branch of horticulture. The atmosphere of some of these towns is so filled with fragrance that a person is made aware of his approach to them by the odors which greet him miles away. Already in America hundreds of acres of peppermint and lavender are being planted and the product exported to Europe. Though the Old World bears the palm in the perfumery line, and London and Paris, with their Covent Gardens and Marcheaux Fleurs, lead New York in window gardening and the cultivation of flowers in pots generally, yet New York carries on a larger trade in cut flowers than either of the cities mentioned or any other in the world. One New York dealer has sold since last September 50,000 carnation blossoms, 30,000 bouvardias, 70,000 Chinese primroses, 30,000 tuberoses, besides over 10,000 rose camelias, heliotropes, &c., and he is but one of a large number engaged in this business.

Utilization of Waste Products.

WASTE FROM GAS WORKS.

Constant progress has been made in the utilization of the waste substances produced in the manufacture of illuminating gas. At one time the companies paid persons for carting away the lime used for purifying the gas. The lime absorbs bi-sulphide of carbon, sulphureted hydrogen and sulphur coming from the distillation of the coal, and when exposed for a long time to the atmosphere it absorbs oxygen and becomes the sulphate of lime or plaster. This is now understood by a sufficient number of farmers to make a demand for the waste lime at a moderate price. Mr. Cleland, the director of the Liverpool gas works, states that he has largely reduced the cost of purifying gas by using oxide of iron and saving the sulphur and ammonia. The material from the purifiers is heated to about a thousand degrees Fahrenheit in a close iron retort. A portion of the sulphur combines chemically with the iron, while the balance is distilled over. As soon as the sulphur ceases to come over, the contents of the retort are drawn and moistened, and in this state exposed to the action of the atmosphere. The oxidation is rapid and the mass glows unless frequently wet and stirred. In a few weeks a sulphate of iron is produced containing thirty to forty per cent. of sulphuric acid. The salt is decomposed by passing the vapor of ammonia from the waste waters of the hydraulic mains through it. In this way sulphate of ammonia and an oxide of iron are obtained. The oxide of iron can be used again. The sulphate of ammonia is purified by crystalization. Mr. Cleland says that he has obtained 100 tons of sulphur in this way.

PREPARATION OF SAL AMMONIAC.

About two per cent. of ammoniacal gas water goes over with the tarry products and is collected at the end of the hydraulic main in cisterns. This was formerly a waste product; it is now saved and the greater portion of the sal ammoniac of commerce is prepared from it. In London alone 840,000 tons of coal are consumed every year in the manufacture of gas. This yields about 37,000,000 pounds of gas water. The water is subjected to distillation in two retorts, the first of which is heated directly by the fire, and the second by the latent heat of the steam from the first. The steam and gas are passed through a worm to be condensed, and flow into a large leaden tank containing muriatic acid. Uncondensable gases pass out of the tank and are conducted through the fire, where the sulphureted hydrogen is consumed into the chimney. The muriatic acid is saturated to neutrality, and requires very little further treatment for the formation of beautiful white crystals of sal ammoniac. This sal ammoniac is the starting point in the manufacture of the salts of ammonia, and can now be obtained in great abundance by the above method.

OIL OF WOOL WASTED.

There is a great waste in our woollen manufactories of a valuable substance—that is, the oil of the wool. When wool has been thoroughly cleaned, it is found to have lost thirty, forty, or, in some cases, as high as sixty per cent. of its weight, and the most of this is oil—an excellent oil for some purposes, and especially for soap. There is an establishment in England that takes wool to clean for the oil—making no other charge for the service.

OIL AND FAT FROM REFUSE COTTON, GLUE, ETC.

Edward Tonybee digests the refuse material in about one-half its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, contained in leaden vessels, and warmed by steam. They are thus dissolved, and the fat separated. After standing the fatty acids collect on the top, and can be removed and further purified by distillation. To the residual solution sufficient finely divided phosphate of lime is added, to neutralize the sulphur c acid—and a valuable compost, containing phosphates and nitrogenous matters, obtained.

SLAG IN IRON FURNACES.

At the Mantsel iron mines, the slag has accumulated in the mountains. People are constantly at work at plans for extricating something of value from the waste slag. The slag is now run into molds of about a cubic foot each, and distributed to the workmen. Each man takes his share of the blocks in an iron wheelbarrow, and wheels them home, when they still contain heat enough to cook the meal for the family. After they are cooled, these rectangular blocks are an excellent material for building walls.

ZINC WASTED IN GALVANIZING IRON.

A large portion of the zinc used for coating iron is evaporated and lost. Plans for preventing this loss are worthy of the attention of inventors. The whole history of zinc is that of a waste product. It was first found in chimneys where ores of metals were being smelted, and people were thus led to seek for it in its own ores.

SOUP FROM BRINE.

Prof. Joy then spoke of Mr. Whitelaw's plan of making soup from brine, and remarked that parchment paper is as good a dyalizer as bladder or other animal membrane. All that is required is to make boxes with the sides of this parchment paper, fill them with brine, and set them into pure water. In a short time all of the crystalizable matter in the brine—the salt, nitre, etc.—will pass through the paper, while the juices of the meat, all uncrystalizable matters will be retained in the boxes, and may be used for making soup.

Foreign Gossip.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy, Dr. Guyon sent in a paper on the immediate cessation of headache in fever by the compression of the temporal arteries. He stated that during the numerous invasions of yellow fever which he witnessed during his stay in the West Indies, from 1814 to 1826, he had often occasion to feel the patients by touching the temporal arties instead of those of the wrist. One day he happened to exercise a stronger pressure on the temples than usual, when the patient suddenly exclaimed, "How you relieve me!" and indeed the headache had disappeared. Having tried this method subsequently on other patients, not only in the case of yellow, but also of other fevers, he has invariably obtained the same result; and the only question to be examined is, whether this compression is safe or not. Dr. Guyon enters into a disquisition on the subject, which can only be of interest to the practitioner. But the conclusion at which he arrives is that there is no danger; at all events, he declares that he has practiced this compression frequently, and often for a tolerably long time, without ever witnessing any evil effects from it.

The two principal markets where Europe procures her supply of coffee are the Island of Java and the Brazils. The annual consumption on the globe is estimated in round numbers at six millions of quintals (122½ lbs. each), of which quantity Europe alone takes four and a half millions. "It appears," says the Avenir *Commercial*, "that Switzerland is comparatively the largest consumer, the quantity being 300,000 quintals, or twelve pounds for each inhabitant. Holland, with her population of two and a half millions, drinks as much coffee as the whole of the people of France. Belgium consumes about two pounds per head, the Zollverein four, and the other countries one. The consumption of England in 1862 amounted to 300,000 quintals. In several parts of Europe the use of coffee has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. On the other hand, the great wine growing countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, generally consume but little. Brazil is the country best suited to the cultivation of coffee, but the price of manual labor there is enormously high."

During the late storms the lightning entered the Llanelian Church, Denbighshire, at the top of a window. It knocked out some of the oak paneling, scattering it about the church; it then passed to the roof, scorching the gilding of the chancel arch, and passed out at the top of the gable, shattering the wall here about a yard thick, and raising some of the coping. It may be interesting to notice what a strong repeller glass proved to be. The lightning struck the outer wall in several places about the window, and forced a passage for itself only through a small hole in the leads, but at the same time separated the strong stone mullioned arch at the top, and some strong stone work inside, above the glass, without breaking a single pane of the window.

The Great West.

In the last ten years there have been built at the West, 3,656 miles of railroad, at a cost of $253,820,464, mostly by Eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone sent into Illinois $30,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $11,000,000 worth of land, and the Company to sell $20,000,000 more to actual settlers: making over $61,000,000 concentrated in that State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate receipts of grain at Chicago, during the ten years, to 158,544,551 bushels, which, at an average price of 66 cents per bushel, (the value for 1860 at Chicago,) would be worth $126,000,000, thus exceeding by $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861, the grain increased to 47,697,409 bushels, the Southern routes being closed; and in 1862 the amount was 60,150,390 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the West.

WHY DO ENGLISHMEN SYMPATHIZE WITH THE REBELLION?—This question is answered in very plain language by the Newcastle (England) *Daily Chronicle* of the 3d inst., in a long article on American affairs, in which that journal itself takes strong ground in support of the national cause:

> "The real reason of the prevailing sympathy for the Confederates intimately concerns ourselves. That reason was long since avowed by the *Saturday Review*. The battles of democracy and despotism, of progress and reaction, are being fought on slaveholding soil. The slave-dealing aristocrats of the South, like the despotic Governments of Germany, are waging the world-old fight against the rights of man. But in America, it is not only the reduction, but the dishonor of democracy that is sought. No greater question for the working man has arisen since the days of Christ; for the South designs to found on slavery and crime a new system of 'civilization.' In that system white and colored laborers are alike liable to be included. The slave-owners have therefore proved themselves the enemies, not of the negro only, but of all mankind. Is it to such enemies, we ask again, that England should give her sympathies?"

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The return judges of the primary election of the Union party of Indiana county met at Indiana on Monday, and declared the following ticket to have been elected: Congress, W. M. Stewart, receiving 1,415 votes to 540 for John Covode; Assmbly, George E. Smith; Commissioner, James E. Riddle; Auditor, S. H. Thompson.

The following is the Democratic county ticket in Westmoreland; Assembly, John Hargnett, John W. Riddle; Prothonotary, John Zimmerman; Clerk, Joseph W. Blair; Commissioner, Michael G. Keaner; Poor Director, Robert Dixon.

The Lawrence *Journal*, a well known Democratic paper published in New Castle, Lawrence county, has abandoned the Democratic party, and hoisted to the masthead the names of Lincoln and Johnson—the Union candidates for President and Vice President.

A THRILLING COURT SCENE.

A Passage in the Life of Mr. Lincoln.

In the pages of Mr. RAYMOND'S "History of the Administration of President Lincoln," a copy of which has been sent us by Mr. MINER, the bookseller, are many things interesting and instructive, not alone to the politician. We make the following quotation as affording a fair sample:

> One incident of his law practice we cannot refrain from narrating. When Lincoln first went out into the world to earn a living for himself, he worked for a Mr. Armstrong, of Petersburg, Menard county, who, with his wife, took a great interest in him, lent him books to read, and, after the season for work was over, encouraged him to remain with them until he should find something to "turn his hand to." They also hoped much from his influence over their son, an over-indulged and somewhat unruly boy. We cannot do better than to transcribe the remarks of the Cleveland *Leader* upon this interesting and touching incident:
>
> "Some few years since, the eldest son of Mr. Lincoln's old friend, Armstrong, the chief support of his widowed mother—the good old man having some time previously passed from earth—was arrested on the charge of murder. A young man had been killed during a riotous melee, in the night-time, at a camp-meeting, and one of his associates stated that the death-wound was inflicted by young Armstrong. A preliminary examination was gone into, at which the accuser testified so positively, that there seemed no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and therefore he was held for trial. As is too often the case, the bloody act caused an undue degree of excitement in the public mind. Every improper incident in the life of the prisoner—each act which bore the least semblance of rowdyism—each school-boy quarrel—was suddenly remembered and magnified, until they pictured him as a fiend of the most horrible hue. As these rumors spread abroad they were received as gospel truth, and a feverish desire for vengeance seized upon the infatuated populace, whilst only prison bars prevented a horrible death at the hands of a mob. The events were heralded in the county papers, painted in highest colors, accompanied by rejoicing over the certainty of punishment being meted out to the guilty party. The prisoner, overwhelmed by the circumstances under which he found himself placed, fell into a melancholy condition, bordering on despair, and the widowed mother, looking through her tears, saw no cause for hope from earthly aid.
>
> "At this juncture, the widow received a letter from Mr. Lincoln, volunteering his services to save the youth from the impending stroke. Gladly was his aid accepted, although it seemed impossible for even his sagacity to prevail in such a desperate case; but the heart of the attorney was in the work, and he set about it with a will that knew no such word as fail. Feeling that the poisoned condition of the public mind was such as to preclude the possibility of empanneling an impartial jury in the court having jurisdiction, he procured a change of venue and a postponement of the trial. He then went studiously to work unraveling the history of the case, and satisfied himself that his client was the victim of malice, and that the statements of the accuser were a tissue of falsehoods.
>
> "When the trial was called on, the prisoner, pale and emaciated, with hopelessness written on every feature, and accompanied by his half-hoping, half-despairing mother—whose only hope was in a mother's belief of her son's innocence, and in the justice of the God she worshipped, and in the noble counsel, who, without hope of fee or reward upon earth, had undertaken the cause—took his seat in the prisoner's box, and, with a 'stony firmness,' listened to the reading of the indictment. Lincoln sat quietly by, whilst the large auditory looked on him as though wondering what he could say in defense of one whose guilt they regarded as certain. The examination of the witnesses for the State was begun, and a well-arranged mass of evidence, circumstantial and positive, was introduced, which seemed to impale the prisoner beyond the possibility of extrication. The counsel for the defense propounded but few questions, and those of a character which excited no uneasiness on the part of the prosecutor—merely in most cases requiring the main witnesses to be definite as to the time and place. When the evidence of the prosecution was ended, Lincoln introduced a few witnesses to remove some erroneous impressions in regard to the previous character of his client, who, though somewhat rowdyish, had never been known to commit a vicious act; and to show that a greater degree of ill-feeling existed between the accuser and the accused, than the accused and the deceased.
>
> "The prosecutor felt that the case was a clear one, and his opening speech was brief and formal. Lincoln arose, while a deathly silence pervaded the vast audience, and in a clear and moderate tone began his argument. Slowly and carefully he reviewed the testimony, pointing out the hitherto unobserved discrepancies in the statements of the principal witness. That which had seemed plain and plausible he made to appear as crooked as a serpent's path. The witness had stated that the affair took place at a certain hour in the evening, and that, by the aid of the brightly shining moon, he saw the prisoner inflict the death blow with a slung-shot. Mr. Lincoln showed that at the hour referred to the moon had not yet appeared above the horizon, and consequently the whole tale was a fabrication.
>
> "An almost instantaneous change seemed to have been wrought in the minds of his auditors, and the verdict of 'Not Guilty' was at the end of every tongue. But the advocate was not content with this intellectual achievement. His whole being had for months been bound up in this work of gratitude and mercy, and, as the lava of the over-charged crater burst from its imprisonment, so great thoughts and burning words leaped forth from the soul of the eloquent Lincoln. He drew a picture of the perjurer so horrid and ghastly, that the accuser could sit under it no longer, but reeled and staggered from the court room, whilst the audience fancied they could see the brand upon his brow. Then, in words of thrilling pathos, Lincoln appealed to the jurors as fathers of some who might become fatherless, and as husbands of wives who might be widows, to yield to no previous impression, no ill-founded prejudice, but to do his client justice; and, as he alluded to the debt of gratitude he owed to the boy's sire, tears were seen to fall from many eyes unused to weep.
>
> "It was near night when he concluded, by saying that if justice was done—and he believed it would be—before the sun should set, it would shine upon his client a free man. The jury retired, and the Court adjourned for the day. Half an hour had not elapsed, when, as the officers of the Court and the volunteer attorney sat at the tea-table of their hotel, a messenger announced that the jury had returned to their seats. All repaired immediately to the court house, and, whilst the prisoner was being brought from the jail, the court room was filled to overflowing with citizens of the town. When the prisoner and his mother entered, silence reigned as completely as though the house was empty. The foreman of the jury, in answer to the usual inquiry from the Court, delivered the verdict of 'Not Guilty.' The widow dropped into the arms of her son, who lifted her up and told her to look upon him as before, free and innocent. Then, with the words, 'Where is Mr. Lincoln?' he rushed across the room, and grasped the hand of his deliverer, whilst his heart was too full for utterance. Lincoln turned his eyes towards the west, where the sun still lingered in view, and then, turning to the youth, said: 'It is not yet sundown, and you are free.' I confess that my cheeks were not wholly unwet by tears, and I turned from the affecting scene. As I cast a glance behind, I saw Abraham Lincoln obeying the divine injunction, by comforting the widowed and fatherless."

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City Intelligence.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission.

Contributions received during the month ending Saturday, June 25th.

Public School Birmingham—64 towels made up.

Mrs. Sandol—1 box lemons.

Mrs. Pardoe—10 handkerchiefs.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Curlsville—8 muslin shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 6 pairs drawers, 4 packages rags, 4 towels, 36 bandages, 4 pounds of lint, 24 finger stalls, and reading matter.

Mrs. Honeywell—1 package of lint and bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Rose Point—2 barrels potatoes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of White township—15 shirts, 20 arm slings, 8 towels, 12 lemons, 6 pounds peaches, 2½ bushels dried apples, 3 packages corn starch, 10 packages dried fruit, 5 packages lint, 5 sacks hops 4 sheets, 12 packages and bandages, 2 packages reading matter, 1 package tracts, 4 pairs socks, 1 can fruit.

Mr. Bollman, Manchester—1 keg vinegar, 1 box port wine.

Mrs. John Ebbert—1 package papers.

Public School, Birmingham—28 handkerchiefs, 16 towels.

Mrs. Forsyth, Fayette Co.—1 jar pickles, 1 jar apple butter, 2 cans fruit, 1 jar wild plum jelly, rags, papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Clarksville—8 sheets, 25 shirts, 2 pairs socks, 144 yards bandaging, lint, 6 pounds dried beef, papers, 13 towels, 6 dressing gowns, bags, 1 keg pickles.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning—12 muslin shirts, 13 pairs drawers, 5 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 46 handkerchiefs, 9 towels, 1 dressing wrapper, 13 packages muslin, 9 packages linen, 1 box dominoes, 33 bandages, 10 packages balm, 5 packages papers, 1 package reading matter, 2 cans tomatoes, 1 can peaches, 1 can apple butter, 2 cans apples, 3 cans dried apples, 1 sack dried cherries, 1 sack dried peaches, 1 sack dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Buena Vista—11 undershirts, 130 yards bandaging, 19 arm-slings, 1 package lint, 2 pillows cases, 3 sheets, 1 package old muslin, 5 packages dried fruit, 4 bottles wine.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Federal Springs—3 cans fruit, 1 gallon apple butter, 20 pounds butter, (omitted May 18th), 19 arm slings, 34 bandages, 1 package lint, 1 package rags, (omitted May 14th), 21 bandages, 20 arm slings, 1 package lint, 1 package rags

Soldiers' Aid Society of Harlensburg—12 pads, 3 shirts, 135 bandages, 2½ pounds lint rags.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Uniontown—10 muslin shirts, 3 flannel shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks, 14 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 11 half-worn shirts, 4 vests, 1 pair half-worn drawers, a quantity of muslin and linen, papers, &c; 6 pounds dried apples, 4 pounds dried berries, 1 pound dried plumbs, 1 gallon dried raspberries, 1 jar tomatoes, 1 can whortleberries, 1 can blackberries, 1 can tomatoes, 2 cans cherries, 2 cans fruit, 2 cans grapes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Greenville—6 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 1 package dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of South Shenango—3 pounds long lint, 3¾ pounds short lint, 260 bandages, 9 packages clothes, 1½ pounds hops, 1 package linen clothes, 1 towel, 1 second-hand linen coat.

1 box, no name; 9 pounds dried fruit, 2 jars fruit, 6 pounds green currants.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Connellsville—4½ lbs dried berries, 3½ pounds dried peas, 8 pounds dried apples, 1 can apple butter, 1 can fruit, 44 handkerchiefs, 19 pads, 11 arm-slings, 3 pairs of socks, 1 package rags, 4 pounds lint, 1 woolen shirt, 8 finger stalls, 8 linen towels, fifteen fly brushes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jamestown—26 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, 11 pairs socks, 11 bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Bullskin township—1 can peaches, 2 cans apple sauce, 27 pounds butter, ½ gallon dried raspberries, 4 pairs chickens, 1 can quinces, 1 bottle wine, 2 jars pickles, 1 ham, ½ gallon blackberries, ½ gallon peaches, ½ gallon raspberry jam, 1 jar pickles, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Frey Chapel—1 bushel toast, 160 yards bandaging, ½ pound lint, 6 pads, 2 packages clothes, 4 dressing gowns, 4 handkerchiefs.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Jackson township—1 sack dried blackberries, 1 can butter, 6 pounds maple sugar, 7 pillows, 1 pair socks, 2 bags hops, 5 towels, 7 handkerchiefs, bandages, pads, 2 pairs drawers, 4 pillows, 3 pads, 5 packages old muslin, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 cut thread, 1 pair socks, 1 towel, 80 lbs dried fruit, 4 jars fruit, 3 cans fruit, 1 keg butter, 10 lbs hops.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brookville—12 housewives, 11 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks, 4 pair pillow cases, 2 flannel shirts, 1 package lint, 2 flannel shirts, 1 package lint, 29 bandages, 1 cotton shirt, 1 sheet, 34 napkins, 34 handkerchiefs, 20 pads, 3 packages rags, 12 arm-slings, 3 packages papers, 3 magazines.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Espyville—2 shirts, 2 pairs drawers, 185 yards bandages, 1 lb dried fruit, 2 lbs lint.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Richland, Hampton and Pine townships—11 arm-slings, 9 comforts, 7 pairs drawers, 2 shirts, 4 pads, 5 pad covers, 3 packages muslin and linen.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Waynesburg—4 wrappers 17 arm slings, 1 cradle quilt, 3 collars, 2 watch cases, 18 pin cushion, 3 razor wipers, 5 house wives, 3 framed pictures, 1 cord basket, 1 linen apron, 2 pairs hospital slippers. 2 towels 1 pair socks, 5 rabbit pin cushions, papers and magazines, 1 gallon dried berries, 3 cans fruit.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Elderton.—20 pounds butter, 42 dozen eggs, 18 cans fruit, 4 sacks dried apples, 5 sacks dried elderberries, 2 sacks plums, 1 sack peaches, 1 sack beans, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 2 pillows, 2 arm slings, 47 bandages, 7 packages old linen and muslin, 1 package lint, 2 towels, 3 cakes soap, 2 pin cushion, 1 keg butter.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Riedsburg.—22 muslin shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 18 bandages, 4 hop pillows, 2 husk pillows, 2 feather pillows, 1 pound lint, 1 towel, 4 bars soap, 12 envelopes, 12 sheets paper, 6 combs, 8 books, 15 pounds dried apples, 1¾ pounds dried peaches, 1½ pounds dried currants, 8½ pounds dried cherries, 2 cans apple butter, 2 cans rhubarb, 1 pound flower sulphor, 4 bottles vinegar, 1 package rags 2 sheets.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Webster—12 yards of bandaging, 1 peck dried apples, 1 gallon dried blackberries, 1 quart maple syrup, 5 packages muslin rags, 1 package lint.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Fairview—13 cans of fruit, 30 pounds dried apples, ½ bushel beans, 1½ bushels potatoes, 1 quilt, 25 pads, 1 package papers, 6 pounds dried beef, 1 bag hops, 6 sheets, 9 shirts, 5 pairs socks, 4 towels, 5 handkerchiefs, 2 pair pillow cases, 3 pair drawers, 1 pillow and case, 1 package lint bandages, 1 package patches, 1 peck dried berries, 3 pints beans.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Edenburg—2 papers corn starch, 2 sheets, 1 shirt, 2 pillows, 1 vest, 9 cans fruit, 20 pounds fruit, lint, rags and bandages, 1 pair pillow cases.

Little Girls' Aid Society of Neshannock Falls—24 bandages, 12 muslin shirts, 5 sheets, 3 pairs pillow cases, 1 house wife, 2 pairs drawers, 1 piece flannel.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Salem—23 pounds dried fruit, lint, bandages and old muslin.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Buffalo Township—5 feather pillows, 5 sheets, 1 package linen.

One Box marked Franklin—12 pairs muslin drawers, 6 sheets, 2 muslin shirts, 7 pair woolen socks, 5 pairs cotton socks, 6 linen handkerchiefs, 16 towels, 10 pillow cases, 2 packages corn starch, 10 pounds dried fruit, 2 pairs cloth slippers, 2 pounds lint, 4 pounds old muslin, 9 pairs drawers, 4 woolen shirts, 12 flannel shirts, 10 dressing wrappers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—8 shirts, 34 armslings, 91 towels, 13 eye shades, 2 bottles catsup, 2 bowls jelly, lint and bandages.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Frey Chapel—2 quilts, 3 pairs socks, 4 packages dressing clothes, ¾ pound lint, 162 yards bandaging, 9 linen towels, 3 handkerchiefs.

Soldiers' Aid Society, of Sharon—100 bandages, 9 packages muslin, 35 pads, 68 handkerchiefs, 221 compresses, 18 arm-slings, 12 magazines, 1 comfort, 6 pocket combs, 16 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 8 pillow cases, 7 towels, 2 packages magazines, 2 do papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Greenfield and vicinity—14 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 2 pillows, 5 bandages, 1 package lint, 4 quilts, 4 towels, 1 package linen, 13 pounds dried apples, 2 papers corn starch, 1 bag soap, 10 pillows, 18 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks, 32 towels, 17 shirts, 3 packages lint, 2 packages rags, 17 bandages, 16 pounds dried apples, 9 pounds hops, 6 dressing wrappers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Clarksville—8 bushels of potatoes, 28 shirts, 9 undershirts, 10 half worn shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 11 towels, 1 dressing gown, 3 shirts, 11 arm-slings, 2½ pounds of lint, 4 pounds bandages, 4 cans fruit, 24 pounds dried fruit.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Spring Church—11 shirts, 7 handkerchiefs, 11 pairs drawers, 50 pounds dried fruit, 7 cans fruit.

Mrs. F. E. Volz—8 half-worn shirts, 1 package old muslin.

Mrs. James B. Clow—15 bottles.

Ladies' Aid Society of Allegheny—28 flannel shirts, 96 muslin shirts, 27 pairs drawers, 1 pair slippers, 3 bottles wine, 11 cans fruit, 3 cans of pickles, 9 handkerchiefs, 5 towels, 10 pounds of lint and bandages, 8 pairs socks, 8 pairs socks, books, papers and magazines, 6 pairs flannel drawers, 6 flannel shirts, 5 half-worn sheets.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Rose Point—3 pads, 3 cakes soap, 40 lbs. old muslin.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Plumville Township—1 jar butter.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Cherry Hill—4 towels, 1 package lint.

Wm. B. Shinn—2 bushels potatoes.

The Little Girls' Aid Society of Fayetteville and vicinity—12 shirts, 20 pillow cases, 10 pillows, 38 towels, 12 housewives, 5 pairs drawers, 3 bandages, 8 sheets, 4 ounces sponges, 12 gallons apple butter.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Wilmington—26 shirts, 32 pairs drawers, 9 half worn shirts, 1 housewife, 1 pillow case, 7 pads, 17 packages old muslin, 128 bandages, 7 pounds lint, 14 towels, 1 sheet, 1 pair woolen socks, 108 pounds dried apples, 9 pounds dried peaches, 9 pounds elderberries, 1 peck onions, 1 paper farina, 1 bottle currant wine, 1 quart tomatoes, 2 do apples, 14 do apple butter, 9 do peaches, 3 do pears, 1 do currants, 1 do cherries, 1 can butter.

1 box, no name—16 pads, 5 pillows, 15 pounds rags and bandages, 2 pairs cloth slippers, 2 pairs woolen socks, 3 muslin shirts, 7 flannel shirts, 4 dressing wrappers, 10 pairs cotton drawers, 12 handkerchiefs, 28 towels, 7 arm slings, 20 pounds dried fruit.

N. Horne, New Castle—7 handkerchiefs, 10 pads, 1 pillow, 2 sheets, 16 pounds dried fruit, 34 yards calico.

Soldiers' Aid Society of School District No. 2, Coolsprings—3 quarts dried corn, 12 quarts dried berries, 27 quarts dried apples, 1 towel, 6 handkerchiefs, 5 pillows, 1 sheet, 1 quilt, 5 half-worn shirts, 13 shirts, 2 pairs socks, 250 yards bandaging, 190 staunchers, 16 magazines, 4 packages papers, 1 bushel potatoes, 1½ pecks green apples, 4 cans fruit, 1 peck potatoes.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Marion—120 pounds dried fruit, 2 packages corn starch, ½ bushel potatoes, 50 pounds old muslin, 25 pads, 3 dressing gowns, 17 towels, 2 pillow cases, 1 shirt, 9 pairs cotton drawers, 4 flannel shirts, 6 muslin shirts, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Frey Chapel—2 quilts, 2 packages dressing clothes, 30 yards bandaging, 1 bushel toast, 4 pillows, 2 pairs socks, ½ pound lint, 5½ pounds dried currants.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny—15 muslin shirts, 2 half-worn muslin shirts, 6 neck ties, 3 collars, 4 sleeping caps, 5 bottles wine, 11 pairs drawers, 5 pairs socks, 45 arm-slings, 3 shirts, each furnished with book and handkerchiefs, 3 pairs drawers, 1 box lint, 1 linen coat, 1 cloth coat.

Miss Pardoe—6 hankerchiefs.

Mrs. Isaac Hultz—5 cans fruit.

J. C. Bunting—28 Harper's magazines.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Curlisville	$50 00
Soldiers' Friends of Emlenton	1 25
Hungarian League of Robinson and Chartiers townships	75 00
Soldiers' Aid Society of Federal Springs	27 20
Cash	10 50
Soldiers' Aid Society of Clarksville	15 12
" " " Mechansburg	12 15
" " " West Lebanon	19 50
" " " Marion	13 50
Mrs. Duffy	4 00

Report of Monitor Department, Sanitary Fair.

The following sums were collected to defray expenses, and not used:

Cash	$25 00
Messrs. Nimick & Co.	50 00
" Park, McCurdy & Co.	100 00
" C. G. Hussey & Co.	20 00
" Singer, Nimick & Co.	50 00
" Jones, Boyd & Co.	25 00
" Oinhausen, Crawford & Co.	10 00
" Shoenberger & Co.	40 00
" Kinzer & Wolf	25 00
Mr. C. W. Armstrong	25 00
Mr. Thurston	5 00
Messrs. Jos. Pennock and R. C. Totten	156 82
Employees of Fulton Foundry, collected by R. C. Totten	143 68
Proceeds of sales and side exhibitions, over and above all expenses, and exclusive of tickets taken at the door	721 60
Total	$1,306 60

I am desired to return the thanks of the Committee to Messrs. C. Alger & Co., Mr. Schenkl, of Boston, and Mr. R. P. Parrot, of Cold Spring, N. Y., for their liberal donations of guns and projectiles.

Also, to express to the ladies of the Fifth Ward Public School the deep sense of the many obligations we are under to them, for a liberal donation of beautiful flags, and for their zealous and patriotic devotion to our Department, thereby adding largely to its attractions and increasing its receipts.

Very respectfully, your ob't. servant,
JOSEPH KAYE,
Chairman Ordnance Committee.

Marking the Corners of Streets.

We do not believe there is a city in the Union, with even half the population of Pittsburgh, that is so remiss in the important matter of having the names of the several streets posted on the corners of the same, as our own city. We have repeatedly heard complaints on this score from strangers, who expressed their astonishment that so important a matter, yet attended with such trifling expense, should be overlooked by our authorities. It is true, on some of the gas lamps, the names of the streets have recently been painted, but strangers do not think to look at such unusual places for names, and then frequently the lamps are put upon the posts wrong, which leads to much annoyance. Allegheny city is fair ahead of Pittsburgh in this matter, and we would suggest to our Councils the propriety of adopting its plan. We ask the attention of Councils to the following paragraph on the subject from an exchange:—"A correspondent complains of the neglect of the municipal authorities in cities, towns and villages to distinctly mark the names of streets on the edifices erected thereon. We have ourselves suffered much inconvenience from this omission when in strange localities, and we think, with our correspondent, that the authorities should take the matter in hand, and see that a general and thorough marking of streets' names takes place at *every corner*, and so distinctly and free from such obstructions as awnings, as to enable a person in an omnibus to distinguish them. There are several contiguous blocks in this city where the old houses that had the names of the street on them had given way to magnificent edifices, having every decoration and costly ornaments lavished upon their exteriors, but the trifling expenditure for the name of the street has either been thoughtlessly or wilfully neglected. If, as is suggested, there is a law passed compelling every builder who takes down the name of a street to replace it after the new building is erected, and the authorities act as before mentioned, the difficulty complained of would be at once remedied, and strangers as well as residents would be saved much unnecessary annoyance and trouble."

Additional Local on First Page.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist
mh5 278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTIOT FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the
1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of Public Money, and all
Respectable Banks and Bankers
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.
je25-ow

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, SLACK AND LIME.—Sealed proposals for the delivery in the works of the Pittsburgh Gas company 200,000 bushels Bituminous coal, 75,000 bushels of slack and 3,000 of Lime, will be received at the office of the company until the 30th inst. The coal, slack and lime to be of such quality, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as shall be approved and directed.
Payments to be made monthly, retaining 20 per cent as security for the performance of the contract.
Proposals to be addressed to THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq., President of the company, and endorsed proposals for coal and slack, or lime, as the case may be.
JAMES THOMPSON, Engineer.
Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, June 17, 1864.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN R. R. CO. are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Company, in Temperanceville on TUESDAY, 26th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
je25:cm President.

U. L. A.—THE UNION LEAGUE OF THE State of Pennsylvania will hold its Annual Meeting in WILKINS HALL, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Each local organization will be entitled to send one delegate. A public meeting and addresses from some of the best speakers of the country in the evening, at such place as will hereafter be designated. By order
G. V. P.
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1864. je23:6t

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (at Hand street,) are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, (north end,) on MONDAY, July 4th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a. m.
FRANK S. BISSELL,
je21:1t Secretary and Treasurer.

$30, $35, $40, $75, $80, $120, $130, $125, $165, $170, $180, $215.
12 PIANOS
At above prices. For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
je21 81 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. HENDERSON
Treasurer ... H. OVERINGTON

Benefit of HARRY LEWIS the veteran actor and manager, who will appear in his original character of MOHAMMED. The Pittsburgh favorite,
ETTIE HENDERSON,
has volunteered and will appear in three characters. The beautiful Dansuese, Miss LIZZIE LA GRANGE also appears, making one of the finest combinations of the season.
THIS EVENING, will be presented, the thrilling military drama entitled the
FRENCH SPY; or, THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Ettie Henderson ... In three characters.
Mohammed ... Harry Lewis.
Tamborine Dance ... Miss Lizzie La Grange.
To conclude with
COLLEEN BAWN, ERIN GO BRAGH; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Elly O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn ... Lillie Marden.
Annie Canute, the Colleen Burah ... Kate Rynor.
Wednesday evening benefit of KATE RYNOR.

CONCERT HALL,
EVENING CONCERT
AND
CLASSICAL MATINEE.
CARL WOLFSOHN,
With the valuable assistance of
M'LLE FREDERICI,
Prima Donna, and HERR FRANZ HIMMER, Favorite Tenor, of the German Opera Company recently so successful in the Atlantic cities, will give a Grand Concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music,
On Friday Evening, July 1, 1864,
AND A
CLASSICAL MATINEE
On Saturday Afternoon, July 2, at 2 O'Clock.
Ticket admitting one to the Concert alone ... $1 00
Ticket admitting one to the Matinee alone ... 1 00
Ticket admitting one to the Consert and Matinee 1 50
The sale of reserved seats, without extra charge, will commence on Wednesday morning, June 29th, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Stores of Messrs. Kleber and Mellor. Tickets can also be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8. Matinee commences at 3, doors open at 2. Programmes for Concert and Matinee (entirely different and distinct) may be found at the Music Stores.
je27:td

GRAND METROPOLITAN COMBINATION.
Positively the largest exhibition of the Amusement World is coming.
THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS
AND
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Mammoth Menagerie and Egyptian Caravan. Colossal Golden Chariot.
MAMMOTH WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL.
Combined for the season of 1864, with 200 men and horses. All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one single price of admission.
The Wonders of Animated Nature consolidated with the only legitimate Circus ever organized—Moral and Refined Amusement, Pre-eminent Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Jesters, Contortionists, Clowns, Equilibrists and General performers—
Splendid Stud of trained Horses, Ponies, and Trick Mules—
Magnificent Collection of Living Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Hyenas, Wolves, Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, Birds, of all kinds and sizes, &c., gathered by the great Van Amburgh himself.
Will exhibit at
Allegheny City,
centre of North Commons, on Ohio street,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday
June 30th, July 1st, 2d and 4th, at 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m.
MONDAY, July 4th, three grand performances, at 10 a. m., and 2 and 7 p. m.
Admission ... 50 cents.
Children under 12 years of age, 25 cents.
N. B.—The largest exhibition in the world is coming. Recollect the day and date.
N. B.—Once more. Please observe the day and date, and do not confound this MONSTER ORGANIZATION with any other companies, whether they be good, bad or exceedingly indifferent.
je21:st-June 21, 23, 25, 28, 30 and July 1.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM.—The pupils of the EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE will give an Elocutionary and Gymnastic Entertainment in MASONIC HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, June 28th. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. je28:6t

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a first class Life Insurance Company
A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS,
having a large acquaintance and is willing to use his influence as a Solicitor. With such a one, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address
je25:3t A. B., Box No. 353 Postoffice.

WANTED.—100 TONS OLD BOOKS, with backs removed; Old Newspapers, or anything that has once been Writing or Printing Paper, for which the highest price will be paid at our Paper and Rag Warehouse, No. 33 Smithfield street.
je16:1m C. P. MARKLE & CO.

WANTED TO RENT.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with back buildings, situated in the lower part of Penn street, or on one of the commons in Allegheny, worth from $400 to $800 per annum. Possession may be given any time before November 1st. Address Penna. Salt Manf Co., foot of Pitt street. Jul1-1meod

WANTED—A Man with good references, and a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000 TO $2,000,
To take a part interest in a Manufacturing Business in a Western City, that will pay 400 per cent. profit. For particulars call on J. C. TILTON, 48 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa. je16:tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1864.
BY ORDER OF CAPT. CHARLES H. IRVIN,
A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
4,000 GOOD ABLE-BODIED LABORING MEN for six months, unless sooner discharged on account of sickness or other cause at $40 per month, and rations free.
100 first-class Carpenters, for six months, to work on Government work at Nashville, Tenn. Tools furnished and rations free. Pay $60 per month, pay to commence from the time of leaving home.
Transportation free from any railroad station in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to Nashville.
For any information, address me at Columbus, O., Coshocton, O.; Steubenville, O.; and I will be at Pittsburgh, Pa., which you read a notice of the times in the Ohio State Journal. Address
JOHN MIRISE, A. Q. M. Agent,
Or WM. HARRISON, my Agent,
Also, at the MANSION HOUSE, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. je1:1m

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
Pittsburgh, June 25, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this road due July 1st, 1864, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh.
je27-1w R. C. ORR, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.—NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received at THIS OFFICE, until the 16th day of July next, at 4 p. m., for GRADING FOR SECOND TRACK on this Railway,
Between Rochester and New Brighton, about 3 miles
" Homewood and Beaver Summit, " 3 "
" Smithfield and Canton ... " 25 "
" Mansfield and Crestline, and Crestline and Bucyrus ... 25 "
Information of the character of the work, and forms of contract and proposals, may be had at the offices of Division Engineers, at New Brighton, Pa.; at Canton, Ohio and at Bucyrus, Ohio, on and after the 11th of July next.
JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.
Office of the Chief Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23, 1864.10t.

BEESWAX WANTED, BEESWAX WANTED,
BEESWAX WANTED, BEESWAX WANTED,
BEESWAX WANTED, BEESWAX WANTED,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
je27 Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
jy25

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat Laud Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, Tennessee.
THREE HUNDRED LABORERS,
Wages, $40 per month and rations.
THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS,
Wages, $65 per month and rations.
Apply to M. L. DEWOODY, at the Mansion House, Liberty street. je27-2t

M. WHITMORE ... C. H. WOLFF ... G. J. DUFF ... T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. full

LIGHTNING RODS.—Persons wishing to have
LIGHTNING RODS
Put up on their Houses, &c., can have it done in a good and substantial manner by
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
je1-3m 130 THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company are hereby notified that an assessment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE has been assessed on the capital stock, payable forthwith at the office of the Company, 58 Liberty street, up stairs.
W. B. BISSELL,
President.

S. S. BRYAN,
Notary Public,
No. 50 FOURTH STREET,
OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my16

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES' HATS, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style at C. & A. STROUBE'S, 39 Diamond Alley.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsieck Champagne. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

FEELING ABROAD.

The Fallacies of Popular Opinion in France—The Cry of Mediation Again Raised—The Rebel Rams Sold to a European Power—The French Press on the Emigration of the Irish to America.

PARIS, Friday, June 10, 1864.

The foreign secession papers cling to the idea that Lee and Johnson are only "drawing" Grant and Sherman into the interior, so as to demolish them at theirease. For all those who with it thus, and those who look at things superficially, the telegrams sent to the European press by the secession agents at New York certainly warrant such a belief; and the happy man among those agents who invented that idea of "drawing into the interior" may congratulate himself on the colossal success of the word. We hope, before this reaches you, that you will have sent us news that will dispel that illusion.

Nevertheless the occasion is a good one for again raising the cry of mediation; for you must have observed that it is only when the Union army is at work that this cry is heard; there is no need of it so long as the rebellion is let alone. The cry was started here by that class of government people who stand next below the heads of departments, and who are all against us; it was eagerly caught up by the secessionists and their friends in the press and carried over to London by Mr. Mason to operate with on the English Government. It was declared by the English journals that the French Government was prepared to act, if seconded by the English Government, and the expectations of the friends of rebellion were thereupon boisterous, if not sincere. But the great work, they all acknowledge, is not to be done in England. France is ready, they say, whenever England is; they claim even that the English Cabinet is in their favor, but the Cabinet will not move till the country moves, and so the work of secession propagandism is to be resumed and carried on with more vigor than ever.

I should say, also, that the refusal of the American Government to allow the English Government to communicate with Richmond, is esteemed by our secession friends a great insult to the English Government, and an event of which good use can be made in the new campaign in favor of mediation. They draw great encouragement, also, from the sort of menace of Lord John Russell, on the subject of Federal enrollments of British subjects. But it is not probable that the French Government again thinks of offering its mediation; and it is certain that, whatever may be the secret desires of the English Government, it will not engage in any measures in conjunction with France against the United States. At any rate, if Gen. Grant's campaign is successful, it will be too late for the kind of mediation which is contemplated, that is to say, for a hostile mediation, and if it is not successful, the let-alone policy will be considered sufficient by our enemies.

The French Government has received an assurance from the constructors of the Confederate ships in French ports, that the two rams, (which, however, could not be got ready for sea sooner than August,) have been sold to an European Government; but to what Government it was not stated, nor is it necessary to know. The three frigates are not yet sold, and as two of them are ready to go to sea, and have their armament waiting for them on another vessel, employed for that purpose, there is an apprehension at Bordeaux and at Nantes that, some how or other, they are going to pass into the hands of those for whom they were built. But the French Government is bound to see that they do not pass into Confederate hands, and they will probably be treated like the Rappahannock—that is to say, guarded in their places by men-of-war.

The ministerial papers which are all secession, affect not to understand the Irish exodus to the United States, and throw all sorts of cold water on the emigration idea. The *Constitutionnel* devotes a long article to the subject, and attributes the emigration to the poverty of the country, to starvation, and to the state of servitude in which England holds the Irish people. Beyond that the writer is not able to see. He cannot comprehend why the Irish go to seek a refuge in a country deluged in blood and in civil war, or why they should go to fight in a cause in which they have no interest and cannot even understand. The writer even ventures to say that they flee from oppression, and then engage in a crusade to oppress a people who also are struggling to free themselves from bondage. But the cloven foot of secession sticks out of all this writer says, and the fact is, this immense European emigration to the United States is a standing enigma to Europeans, and a source of vexation to our enemies. It would not be surprising to see some arbitary measure adopted to prevent it, as well from Great Britain as from this continent.

The *Moniteur* has allowed itself to get into trouble. It publishes a letter from its New York correspondent which condemns as a gross infringement of the rights of the press the suppression for a day of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. And yet the *Moniteur* is the organ by which the French Government frequently suppresses journals from which there is no appeal of any kind. Moreover, these suppressions take place in a time of peace and in a country where there is a standing army, in time of peace with nearly half a million of men! The joke is a good one, and the liberal journals, anxious to make the most of it, can only say that they hope the article in question forbodes a speedy removal of the restrictions on the press.

The *Moniteur's* New York correspondent, in the article in question, while giving due credit to the valor of the army of the Potomac, and to the great military qualities of Gen. Grant, yet attempts to show that the chances of arriving at Richmond are against him, and prepares his readers for a great defeat of the Union army.

A young American, twenty-three of age, was killed last week on the railway between Paris and Lyons, under circumstances which are not yet well established. He was found dead on the track after the passage of the train, but whether he fell out, was thrown out, or threw himself out, does not yet appear. It was evident that he was travelling in a compartment of the car in which there were no other travelers, or not more than one. The truth will soon be known.

The execution of the homœpathic physician, Dr. Couty de la Pommerais, this morning, rather took the city by surprise, as it was supposed that the Emperor would certainly commute the penalty.—*N. Y. Times.*

"The Kilkenny Cats."

A late number of *Notes and Queries*, gives the following account of the origin of the phrase we have placed at the head of this article. The writer says:—

The story has been so long current that it has become a proverb—"as quarrelsome as the Kilkenny cats"—two of the cats in which city are asserted to have fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails! This is manifestly an Irish exaggeration; and when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats they will understand why only two tails were found, the unfortunate owners having fled in terror from the scene of their mutilation. I am happy in being able to state that neither Ireland nor Kilkenny is at all disgraced by the occurrence, which did take place in Kilkenny, but which might have occurred in any other place in the known world.

During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 (or may be in 1803,) Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it was to tie together in one of the barrack rooms two cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generally used for drying clothes. The cats naturally became infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen until death ensued to one or both of them, and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarous acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and punish the offenders. In order to effect this purpose, an officer was ordered to inspect each barrack room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch the approach of the officer, in order that the cats might be liberated and take refuge in flight before the visit of the officer to the scene of their torture.

On one occasion the "look-out man" neglected his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the arm-rack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats, of course, escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered almost immediately afterward by the officer, who inquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cats' tails being suspended on the clothes line, and was told in reply that "two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found impossible to separate them, and that they fought so desperately that they had devoured each other up, with the exception of their two tails;" which may have satisfied Captain Schumelkettel, but would not have deluded any person but a beery Prussian.

A Persistent Yankee.

The following incident is related by an army correspondent:

An incident which may be characterized as very important occurred yesterday morning, in front of Gen. Turner's lines. A sergeant stepped out from our rifle-pits, and moved toward the enemy, waving a late paper, regardless of the probability that he would at any moment be shot. A rebel officer shouted to him to go back, but the sergeant was unmindful of the warning, and asked, "Won't you exchange newspapers?" "No," said the rebel, "I have no paper and want you to go back." With singular persistence the sergeant continued to advance, saying, "Well, if you hain't a paper, I reckon some of your men have, and I want to exchange, I tell you." "My men have not got anything of the kind, and you must go back," said the officer in a louder tone and with greater emphasis. Nothing daunted the Yankee sergeant still advanced until he stood plumply before the indignant officer and said: "I tell ye now, ye needn't get your dander up. I don't mean no harm no way. P'raps if ye ain't got no newspaper ye might give me suthin else. May be you men would like some coffee for some tobacco. I'm dredful anxious for a trade." The astonished officer could only repeat his command: "Go back, you rascal, or I'll take you a prisoner. I tell you we have nothing to exchange, and we don't want anything to do with you Yankees." The sergeant said ruefully: "Well, then, if you hain't got nothin', why, here's the paper anyway, and if you get one from Richmond this afternoon, you can send it over. You'll find my name thar on that." The man's impudence or the officer's eagerness for news made him accept. He took the paper, and asked the Sergeant what was the news from Petersburg. "Oh! our folks say we can go in there just when we want to, but we are waiting to gobble all you fellows first," was the reply. "Well, I don't know but what you can do it," said the Lieutenant, turning on his heel and re-entering his rifle-pits; "meanwhile, my man, you had better go back." This time the sergeant obeyed the oft-repeated order, and, on telling his adventure, was the hero of the morning among his comrades.

EARTHQUAKES IN HAYTI.—By the arrival of the schooner George Prescott, from Jacmel, we learn that on May 18th, at 4 o'clock A. M., a very heavy shock of an earthquake was felt on board the schooner, and destroyed a great number of houses on shore. One hour later on the same morning another shock was felt, but not so violent as the first. On the 21st still another shock was felt, which also destroyed a number of houses, among them the British consul's dwelling. The consul was covered up in the ruins, but was rescued. On the 1st instant a fourth shock was experienced, but no damage was done.

The Crop Prospect.

The crop reports from the various parts of the country continue highly favorable to a full supply. In Central and Southern Missouri the wheat will be a full crop, though a few months ago it was thought to be winter killed. In Michigan wheat has improved so much under the fine growing weather that it looks fifty per cent. better, and an average crop is promised in one-half of the State; in the other half the report is not so good. Minnesota sends a good report, and a large crop is anticipated. In portions of New York the yield will be equal to last year, but no more. In some parts of Illinois the wheat was never better; in others an average crop. Corn has suffered somewhat from cool weather, but the prospect is by no means unfavorable. Some of the planting was done late in the season, but late corn frequently does as well as the earlier plantings. An unusually large amount has been put in, and if, with the scarcity of labor, it can receive proper attention, a large crop may be expected. Grass will undoubtedly give a heavy yield, though the grass is said to be ranker than usual. Altogether the prospect is favorable to a fair supply, and we should not have scarcity to help to raise the present high prices. With an abundant supply of vegetable food, the consumption of meat, now placed by its high price beyond the reach of a very large portion of the population, can be dispensed with, and cause but little inconvenience. It only requires a little more skill in preparing it for the table to make it equally acceptable.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

RARE CHANCE.

VALUABLE OIL LAND.

The undivided half, in fee simple, of one Acre of Ground, situated on Horseneck Run, within a few feet of Burke & Harley's big well, and immediately adjoining the Prince and Mohler wells, one of which has been producing for over one year. This tract is known as the "Boiling Spring Acre." Beyond doubt this is the most valuable tract of Virginia land now in the market, being surrounded on each side by good wells, and only 4½ miles from the Ohio river. The other undivided half is owned by Messrs. Harley & Burke of this city. Address

SMITH, NEAL & CO.,
je24 Pittsburgh, P. O.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SEELY, je 18-3w Diamondd Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 258 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances, Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Bank, Allegheny City. For particulars, inquire of

BISSELL & CO.,
je16:2w 235 Liberty street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the counrry, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three stratas of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and four miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated

RED SPRINGS,

situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpike. Both pass through it.

Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address WM. LAZIER, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. ju15:2w

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN, my26:1m No. 127 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms. For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.
PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

{L. S.} I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution on proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
my27:1t2m Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES............ALL PRICES.
ALBUMS,
IN EVERY STYLE............AT LOW PRICES.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED AND PLAIN............GENERALS, &c.
POCKET BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY............LOW PRICES.
POCKET ALBUMS,
ALL SIZES............ALL PRICES.
WAR MAPS,
VIRGINIA............GEORGIA
LATE BOOKS,
LATE MAGAZINES............LATE PAPERS.
PITTOCK'S,
jel opposite Postoffice.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDRIESSEN, was dissolved May 20th, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.

SIMON SCHOCK,
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Recommendation.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Schock & Andriessen to Simon Schock, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers, and the public in general.

FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.
Pittsburgh, May 21—3t-1taw.

CHICKERING.

Seven new and magnificent Chickering & Sons

PIANOS.

Just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
je1 81 Wood street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [illegible] MILLER & RICKETSON

FEATHERS.—A prime article of Live Geese Feathers, always on hand and for sale by R. H. KING, je8 No. 211 Liberty street

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom'n	2:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returning at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert............13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach............58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold............96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather............Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill............New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance......cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank............Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank............Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh............Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank............Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'............Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell............182 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co............133 Wood st.
Slater & South............54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven............Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy............78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock............78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven............corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt............Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin............64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder......corner Second and Short sts

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King............211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles............Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co............St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock............29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton............Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr............5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co............59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield......corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates............21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne............77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter............92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch............96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner............93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co............25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co............64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming......corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super......corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co......corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
C. W. Spencer............250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott............278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap............cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co............cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley............718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son............191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co............130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson............221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly......cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son............133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming............139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co............50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co............91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons............7 Fifth street

Hotels.
National............McKeesport
Union............Philadelphia
Girard House............Philadelphia
Belvidere............Sharpsburg
Jones House............Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co............121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co............91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin............121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co............97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black............88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co............37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co......corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co..corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co............95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co............149 First st.
Joseph Pennock............141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co............56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts............16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam............98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell............Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland............93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson............144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell............133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow............114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro............Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son............410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee............No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer............88 Wood street
W. H. McGee............10 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr............12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor............82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman............53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter............Temperanceville.
Foster & Co............cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co............39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham............124 First st.
John Moorhead............74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co............118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz............Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co............Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr............Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company............27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co............31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co............19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson............92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell............Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company............80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw............54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond............39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht............126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette............51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan............9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence............189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot......cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot......cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co......corner Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central......cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie............Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing............64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams............Fifth street.
John Meyer............46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert............32 Diamond.
E. Reineman............67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen............47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co............83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co......corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co............157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co............37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
G. & A. Strouse............29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer............84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer............47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co............367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co............27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony............18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm............Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price............Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw............31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl............Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmundson & Co............96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin............Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Radenbach & Sons......Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co............27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes............107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very low prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr., se8:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of [illegible] promptly attended to. se9

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers aes; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH......DAVID E. PARK......JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

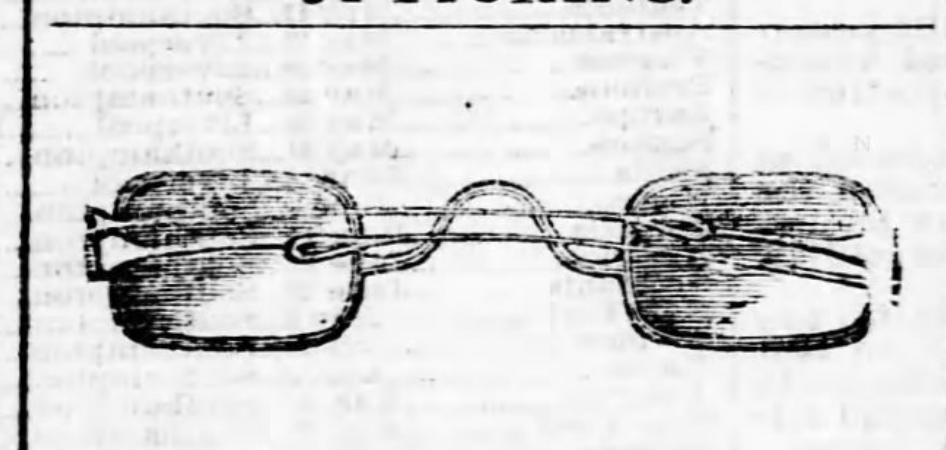
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS.

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

ju6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and, when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. c29-17

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal. no25:1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia. ja26:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON............W. B. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828. Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap20

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and reboiled,) In store and for sale by je3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG......C. B. HERRON......J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD............GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined. charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL............HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,

No. 39 THIRD STREET,

(Between Wood and Smithfield,)

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brewers' Kettles, Stills,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.

je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL............SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP,

No. 343 LIBERTY Street.

30 bbls Syrup.
20 do N. O. Molasses.
100 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 3 Mackrel.
20 do. do. Lake Herring.
20 bbls. extra Labrador Herring.
50 boxes W. R. Cheese.
30 tierces (Cincinnati) S. C. Hams.
20 dozen Beaver Buckets.
10 do. Tubs.
2000 bbls., assorted brands, Extra Family Flour. m27

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREETS, Pittsburgh

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

WAMELINK & BAR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM.

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 27 Fifth street,

ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

WALL PAPER—Of all grades, still selling at the lowest rates, at No. 107 Market street.
p22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word al who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it th greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the taade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh3:tf

JOHN SEIFERTH............CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ja1 Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

SHAWLS,

CIRCULARS,

SACQUES,

BASQUINES,

JACKETS,

DRESS GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET.,

Are offering bargains in these. je23

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

In Variety at all Prices.

GRENADINES, FOULARDS,
ORGANDIES, SILKS,
GRENADINE BAREGES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

Every Variety. Every Price.

at

ALEXANDER BATES',

21 Fifth street.

ju15

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

BLACK SILKS, CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

JUST RECEIVED,

And Selling Cheap,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

je16

NEW SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SILK SACQUES, new styles,
SILK CIRCULARS,
CLOTH SACQUES,
CLOTH CIRCULARS,
CLOTH FOR CIRCULARS,
NEW STYLE SHAWLS,
WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS,
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS,
BLACK BERAGE SHAWLS,
8-4 BLACK BERAGE SHAWLS,
8-4 BLACK GRENADINE.

North East Corner Fourth and Market Streets.

je21

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of EMBROIDERIES, FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
my11 77 and 79 Market street.

J. A. WILSON......J. W. CARR......D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap21

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. de3:6m

THOS. S. CLARKE......WM. THAW......CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES DAIN............JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

in store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CLOTHING.

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

88 WOOD STREET.

A NEW STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our Stock embraces all the different varieties FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN CLOTHS. An elegant assortment of light colored

FRENCH CASSIMERES

For Pantaloons, with

Cassimere Vestings

IN COLORS TO MATCH.

Also a large variety of mixtures in SCOTCH ENGLISH GOODS for

BUSINESS SUITS.

ju1

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my18

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS.—WE ARE JUST RECEIVING a large and varied assortment of LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOYS' and YOUTHS' GAITERS AND BALMORALS, of the best stock and workmanship.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,
je25 Corner Wood and Fourth sts.

THE "STAR" WORK.

Just received by

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,

No. 71 Wood street,

Boys' and Youths' Calf Balmorals;
Do. do. do. Oxfords;
Do. do. Kip Bootees;
Chil. Goat High Boots.

These goods are made to our special order, and are warranted *unequalled Custom work.*

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Shoes;
Fine Glove Sewed Oxford Ties;
" Lasting " "
" Calf " Buckle Shoes;
" Glove Calf Gaiters and Balmorals;
" " " Low side Congress Shoes.

All of the best New York city manufacturers—perfect in fit,—unsurpassed for durability.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,
No. 71 Wood street,
je28:cw corner of Fourth.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS.
GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS.
CHILDREN'S CONGRESS GAITERS
LADIES' BALMORALS.
GENTS' BALMORALS.
CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at

No. 54 Market Street.
my28 SLATER & SOUTH.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH............JOHN S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7] Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila......C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES............C. B. JONES.

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongohela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec8:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS, manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street.
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.

J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street,

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
100,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
50,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

S. C. MACKRELL............A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. [illegible] Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street.

GILBERT M. M'MASTER............JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention [illegible] to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. ja8-1y

WELDON & KELLY,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Plumbers and Brass Founders, [illegible] Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pumps [illegible] Proprietors and Manufacturers of [illegible] Drawer, and Musgrave's Patent Gas [illegible] Heating Stoves.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val.		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	71¼	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69½	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	58¼	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63¼	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	50¼	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	First National Al'y	—	110	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	58¼	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	26¼	—
25	People's	28	—	28¾	—
25	Penna	33	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	26¼	—
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	—
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	—
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¼	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	15	—	14	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50	do (Interest)	—	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	15¼	14¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	⅜	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
20	Citizens	—	—	36	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25	Allegheny	38	—	33	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¼	5
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7⅞	—
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	66⅝	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	98	87	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

MONDAY, June 27.

The movements of the army of Virginia engross the deepest attention of our business community, and commerce and stock operations wait upon the final issue, with a confidence unabated in the success of the Union cause. The most decisive event of the war may be on the eve of realization, and it is proper that merchants should exercise great caution and prudence, as the whole range of values would be very materially affected by a signal victory and the fall of the rebel capital.

—We notice some activity here in oil stocks. The North American is up to $9 per share, and there is some inquiry for it. Connellsville Railroad shares are looking up, and the demand for this stock is improving. Bank stocks are firmly held at the advanced prices, and any shares offered are readily taken.

—The late statement of the national debt has agreeably surprised and gratified every loyal heart. The national finances will soon be brought back to a sound and healthy condition. The interest-bearing legal tender notes during the past month withdrawn from circulation amounted to $38,890,700; the ordinary legal tender notes taken up $17,258,872—making a total reduction at present in legal tenders of every description of $56,149,572. This change in the financial tactics of Mr. Chase is very obnoxious to the swarm of speculators, who think it an outrage that he does not consult their interests by continuing the inflation of the currency. The necessities of the government to meet the demand of gigantic military operations caused such an issue of paper money as to inflate prices beyond endurance, but with the wisdom which the past three years' experience has given, a contraction of the currency has been commenced which will soon be felt in the pulling down of prices just as certainly as it has forced prices up.

—Copper Stocks at the New York Mining Exchange on Saturday closed at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	6½	7	Isle Royal cop	20	22
Bedford copper	1	1¾	Knowlton cop	6	8
Boston copper	5½	6	Lafayette cop	—	2
Caledonia cop AP	10	12	Minnesota cop	—	47½
Canada copper	3	3½	Mendota cop	3	4
Carp Lake copper	—	5	Merrimac cop	—	4
Central copper	7⅝	69	NJ Consol'd cop	—	4½
Clifton copper	—	2	Norwich cop	—	7
Dacotah copper	—	1	New York cop	⅞	1¼
Derby copper	—	1⅜	Ojima cop	—	5
Evergreen Bluff	19	20	Ontonagon cop	5	6
Flint Steel River	13	14	Penn. cop	9¾	11½
Hilton copper AP	—	5½	Providence cop	—	1
Hudson copper	—	2	Quincy copper	—	54
Indiana copper	—	9			

—In Philadelphia on Saturday, the low priced securities and oil stocks moved slowly without much change in prices. The closing rates were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Fulton Coal	8¼	8½	Oil Creek	6⅞	7
Big Mount'n Coal	8	8¼	Maple Shade Oil	11¾	11⅞
N. Y. and Middle Coal Field	19¾	19⅞	McClintock Oil	5⅜	5½
Green Mt. Coal	5⅜	5⅝	Penna. Petroleum	—	3
New Creek	1¼	1½	Irving Oil	4½	4¾
Feeder Dam Coal	1½	1¾	Pope Farm Oil	—	1½
Clinton Coal	⅞	1	Butler Coal	19	21
American Kaolin	—	4	Keystone Zinc	2¼	2½
Penn Mining	10	10¼	Densmore Oil	4⅜	4½
Girard Mining	4	5	Dalzell Oil	5⅛	5¼
Ætna Mining	13	15	McIlhenny Oil	4⅜	4½
Mandan	—	4	Roberts Oil	—	3
Marquette	4	4⅜	Olmstead	—	4
Connecticut Mining	1	1¼	Noble & Delamater	13½	15½
Alsace Iron	2	3	North Central	60	60½

—The Boston mining market, says the *Bulletin*, is especially heavy, and movements are restricted to very light transactions in very few stocks. Out of the entire list at the Regular Board, less than 30 companies have been dealt in during the week, and no more than 3,600 shares sold. On some days (Tuesday for instance) but 6 different stocks were operated in. Money is abundant, and confidence in mining shares unimproved, for there is no disposition evinced to throw them overboard, and the strength of operators is shown by their ability to hold on—yet the market droops and stocks decline. Minnesota has fallen to 45, which is a large decline from 88 on March 24, three months ago. Acton is very flat at 2¾. These two were the king pins for their respective districts of Lake Superior and Canada, but seem likely to be shelved for their more active successors in public favor, and to take their place, as in the former mining excitement, with some of the dead slaves of the ring.

Pewabic has been active and for the state of affairs lively. It has been run up to 65. Quincy and Franklin were also higher, but again declined. Huron is lower, Isle Royale 3¼, Copper Falls 3¾, Manhattan 3, Rockland 1¾. Humboldt holds on pretty steadily at 10. Native has made its appearance again at womily low prices.

Oil Market.

Twells & Co.'s report of the oil market in Philadelphia for the past week is as follows:

There has been no abatement in the excitement and activity which has characterized the petroleum market for some time past, and with extremely limited receipts, and spirited demand, part for export and part to fill old contracts, prices have again advanced 3 to 5 cents ℔ gallon. The sales comprise 4,000 bbls crude at 46@48c, including 2,500 bbls to arrive on terms kept secret; 5,000 bbls refined in bond, at 66, 68, 69 and 70, closing at the latter figure; and 2,000 bbls free at 76 to 80. Residium ranges from $7 50 to $8, and benzine from 30 to 36c. At the close, owing to the suspension of a prominent house in the trade, and the large number of vessels up for foreign ports, prices were very unsettled. The stock of oil is decidedly small, whilst buyers are numerous. The following are the receipts of crude and refined petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude	1,530 barrels.
Refined	6,370 "
Exported from Philadelphia since January 1st, 1864	2,988,527 gals.
Exported from Philadelphia same time last year	3,923,176 "
Decrease in 1864	934,649 "
Exported from the United States since Jan. 1st, 1864	11,695,407 "
Exported from the United States same time last year	16,993,417 "
Decease in 1864	5,298,010 "

The Wool Trade.

The Ohio *Democrat* says:

The streets of Dover were literally jammed on Wednesday, with wool wagons, and Port Washington, Shanesville and Uhrichsville are also thronged with wool teams. Never before was there such a wool crop in old Tuscarawas. The prices range from 75 to 87.

The Coshocton *Democrat* says:

There is an immense wool crop in this county, which is rapidly selling from 75 to 80. We are astonished that farmers will thus give away wool, as 80 cents now is not more than 40 in gold. Every species of woolen goods are three times as high now as they were when wool was 40 to 50 cents; and, in proportion to the rise in everything else, wool ought to be $1 to $1 25—and would be if farmers would unite in demanding it. Why the farmers are making such haste to exchange their wool, which is better than gold, for constantly depreciating greenbacks, at such prices, we cannot imagine.

Boston Oil Market.

The market for Linseed has been rather dull, though at the present rates of seed prices barely cover cost, and the production seems to be on the decline. Sales of small lots at $1 58 ℔ gallon cash. Lard Oil is firm and prices have advanced. Sales of No. 1 at $1 10@1 15; extra $1 20@1 25, cash. Red Oil is selling at $1 05@1 10 ℔ gallon for distilled and saponified. In Fish Oils sales of Shore and Bank at $35@36 ℔ bbl. Sperm is firm and prices are tending upward. Sales of crude at $1 95; refined is held at $2 10 ℔ gallon. Whale is firm. Sales of crude at $1 17@1 25; refined $1 30 ℔ gallon.

Petroleum has fluctuated during the week, but on the whole we may note a further material advance, with an improved demand, especially for the new article, for investment. Sales of crude at 48@50c ℔ gallon; refined at 68@71c, in bond, for immediate delivery, and 78@81c, duty paid, including Boston Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 35@40c ℔ gallon.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The supply of foreign Pig is quite large, and mostly held at rates above the views of buyers. We note sales of Scotch No. 1, various brands, $61@63; American No. 1 is in very short supply and wanted at $62@64 per ton, cash and 4 months. Bar Iron is in good demand and very firm, with sales of common at $135@140; refined $145@150 ℔ ton, some holders asking an advance upon these rates. Nails have advanced to 7½@7¾c ℔ ℔, cash and 4 mos. Russia Sheet is selling in lots as wanted at 25@26c and English do. at 9½ ℔ ℔. Bar Steel steady at 17½c ℔ ℔.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Cotton Market.

Last week we left the market bare. Since then but little has arrived, and this is held at $1 45@1 50 ℔ ℔, which is generally above the views of buyers. We report a sale of 38 bales low middling at $1 44.

Bale Rope and Bagging—An increased firmness has characterized the market in the past week, but business has been limited, and mostly at 7c for rope and 15c for Kentucky bagging. Holders at the close were asking 7@7½c for rope, and 14½c to 15½c for light and heavy bagging.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, June 28, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not active, the sales made being only in a regular way for local purposes. Prices with a few exceptions were unchanged. The weather has changed for the better. We had real pleasant weather yesterday and no mistake. Our rivers, at least the Ohio, from this port has quit. The Ohio is now too low for steamboats to venture out. They will attempt nothing of the kind until we have more water. The last departure from here was the Julia, for Zanesville. The next departure will be after this. The boats on the slackwater continues to run regularly for Monongahela City and Brownsville. Among the sales we record the following:

GROCERIES.—The market yesterday was further excited, prices unsettled and holders were generally demanding an advance. Sugar—Being held from ⅛ to 1c. higher. Molasses—Was held at $1 15@1 16, being an advance. Coffee—We note sales of 50 sacks Rio at 45@46c.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a steady trade demand. Sales of 50 boxes W. R. at 15@16c. The stock on hand is not large.

DRIED FRUIT.—Was neglected. The supply was in excess of the demand. Sales in a small way of Apples at 10@11c. Peaches—Sales of 40 bushels at 18@19c.

HAY.—The receipts yesterday was small—only seven loads—which was disposed of at the scales at $29 00@31 00 ℔ ton. Baled—We heard of no sales.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off. The sales were to a limited extent; viz: 17 packages of roll at 18@20c.

EGGS—Were scarce and inquired for. The demand was in advance of the supply. Sales of 8 bbls at 24@25c per doz. Exports are increasing.

FLOUR—The sales yesterday were not large. Holders, however, were firm in their views, and not disposed to make any concession to purchasers; in fact the exhibits show a certain independence, as much as to say we are not anxious to part with our stocks at the present figures. Among the sales were the following: Extra family, 80 bbls at $8 75; 50 bbls at $8 70@8 80; 75 bbls at $8 50@8 75; 130 bbls at $8 60@8 75; 70 bbls at $8 70@8 85; in a small way the best brands were held at $9. Extra, sales of 65 bbls at $7 50@7 60. Country lots were sold at lower figures.

POTATOES—The demand for old is fast drawing to a close. Prices are unsettled according to the quality. Sales of 100 bushels mixed at 90@100c per bushel.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, prices have again advanced. Sales of 1,000 ℔s at 18¼@18½c per ℔.

BACON—The rates of this article are becoming very steep. Another advance has been established, ranging from ¼ to 1 cent per ℔. The Stock on hand is not large, and from present appearances will soon be exhausted. Shoulders—Sales of 5,500 ℔s at 14c. Sides ribbed—Sales of 4,000 ℔s at 15c. Plain Hams—Sales of 1,000 ℔s at 15c. Plain Canvassed do 20c. Sales of 2,000 lbs s. c. hams at 22½@23c. Country cured meat sold at lower figures.

WHISKY—We have no sales to record. We could not even obtain a quotation. Prices were still tending upward. Let them go. Parties who were fortunate enough to have a supply on hand before the late extraordinary advance, can sell out, make a fortune and retire.

MESS PORK—Holders were firm. Buyers however, were not taking hold very freely. Sales of 10 bbls Bity packed at $38 00. Some hold out for $40 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market was very firm with a larger demand. The stock on hand is not large. We note small sales at 17c per pound.

GRAIN—The market was somewhat unsettled. The receipts for certain descriptions were limited. Among the sales we note as follows: Wheat—The stock on hand is quite small, the mills will pay for prime Red, $1 70. White—$1 80 per bushel—of course inferior lots would not command these figures. Corn—Was in fair demand. Sales of 300 bushels were reported at $1 35. Other sales were made at $1 40 per bush. Barley—A sale of 200 bush was reported at $1 45 from store. Rye—Was more fancied. Sales 500 bush in lots at $1 65@1 70.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1864.

The market was steady, with a moderate demand, and buyers manifested no disposition to purchase largely, neither were holders disposed to make any concessions. The supply in the market at present is not large. The only sale was the following:

800 tons Mahoning Valley Mill Iron at $60, cash, for future delivery.

Boston Wool Market.

The cotton excitement seems to have been transferred to the wool market during the past week, and has culminated in a series of operations which, in the aggregate, we believe, have never been equaled in this market at private sale, which have made a pretty clean sweep of the balance of stocks of domestic staple.

The old clip may be considered as summarily closed out for better or worse; though, we apprehend, both buyers and sellers have good reason to be satisfied with the result. The last days of the wool season have presented a striking contrast to the corresponding period in former years. In looking back, we see how commercial calculations, from unforeseen and wholly fortuitous circumstances, have been in many respects at fault; and in looking forward we see the same chance to make blunders. On the whole, perhaps, the wool crop of 1863 has realized as much to the producers and their agents as could reasonably be expected, and has cost consumers in the average no more from the gradual process by which it has been absorbed.

But we have now arrived at a new epoch in textile manufactures, which essentially changes the base of operations. The mission of wool as a manufacturing staple has been vastly and suddenly expanded,—not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world—and the resources both of commerce and production will be severely taxed to meet the exigency which is presented. It is not so much that it is relatively cheaper than cotton, and merely seeking its natural level—It is not so much the high price of the latter staple as its absolute scarcity, which increases the commercial value and stimulates the demand for wool. It is the simple operation of the law of trade by which prices are regulated according to the relations of supply and demand.

The consumptive demand in this country for the coming year, which at the lowest estimate cannot fall short of 150,000,000 ℔s, must overrun the domestic supply by some 60,000,000 ℔s; and the check put upon imports by the enhanced tariff rates—supposing there is a surplus abroad available to commerce—must cause the deficiency to be supplied at a very high cost. For, after all, it is the cost of this necessary balance of imported staple which shapes the domestic wool market.

The sales of domestic for the week past foot up some 1,250,000 ℔s, comprising nearly all the desirable lots in the market—as holders have generally sold freely and without reserve at the advance rates offered. This advance, amounting to some 35c ℔ ℔, has been realized upon all grades, but more particularly upon good medium qualities, which have been scarce and much sought for by manufacturers of Fall goods. The sales have been mostly to consumers,—who this season are not disposed to look beyond the Eastern markets for supplies,—though a few speculative lots have changed hands and are not now offering at any price.

We quote the range of domestic fleece at 80@95c and 90c@$1 for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Illinois and Vermont at 80@82c; Wisconsin and Iowa at 81@85c; Michigan and New York at 83@87c; large sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania at 85@90c and some choice lots do. at 95c. In foreign, the sales have been limited by the extreme views of holders, and comprise 521 bales Cape at 55@60c, with some holders asking 62c for choice grades, and 100 do. Mestiza, below average quality, at 45c, now generally held at 50c ℔ ℔ for good lots.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Boston Fish Market.

Codfish—The receipts of new have been quite liberal of late, but the market for this article, as well as all kinds of dried and pickled fish, is kept pretty steady by the high price and scarcity of meats, for which the former are now largely substituted in general consumption. Sales of Grand Bank at $6 25@6 50; Bay Fundy, $6 75@7; small, $4 50@5, loose; and $5 25@5 50 packed.

Hake are selling at $2 50@3; new haddock, $2 @3; pollock $4 per qtl. Old mackerel of the better grades are very firm at full previous rates. Sales of new No. 3 large at $10, and medium at $8 ℔ bbl. Alewives are selling at $6 50 @7 ℔ bbl. Pickled herring are selling at $2 50@2 50 ℔ bbl for common and Labrador.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Boston Copper Market.

Copper—The market is very firm and higher for all descriptions, with light stocks and diminished production, owing to the scarcity and high price of mining labor. There is a large consumptive and shipping, as well as speculative, demand for the article, which begins to sympathise strongly with the extreme rates and upward range of the precious metals. Sales of Sheathing at 58c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 40c ℔ ℔, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 58c; yellow metal Bolts at 42c. Ingot has advanced to 45½@46c ℔ ℔, cash. Old Copper selling at 40c ℔ ℔, cash.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Hemp Market.

With a good steady demand prices advanced since Monday, $7@10 ℔ ton on tow, and there is also a stiffening up in other grades. Receipts have been large. Between 1,500 and 1,800 bales have been sold at the following range of prices: Uncovered tow at $95@100; covered do at $100@105; old undressed hemp at $105@115; good and prime new at $125@130; prime choice at $135@140; extra choice at $145@150; good to prime dressed hemp at $235@525, and strictly choice at $240@245 ℔ ton.

New York Copper Market.

New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are very firm at our quoted rates. Ingot is in active request, and with light stocks and moderate receipts prices are ½@¾c ℔ ℔ higher, and still tend upwards; sales 10,000 ℔s Baltimore, mostly t. o. there, 44½@45½; 60,000 ℔s Lake 46; 200,000 ℔s Portage, a small part to arrive, 44½@45½; 10,000 ℔s Detroit, to arrive, 46; 50,000 ℔s, on the spot, 46½; 50,000 ℔s Cleveland, 46; and 10,000 ℔s Bergen Port 45, cash.

St. Louis Lead Market.

Duty: Pig, $1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s; Pipe and Sheet, $2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

We quote the closing rates:

Missouri soft, ℔ 100 ℔s	$11 75@12
Galena, Dubuque, etc	12—
Lead Pipe	14 50
Receipts during the week	930 pigs
" Since January 1, 1864	45,547 "
" During same period in 1863	29,686 "

New York Tallow Market,

Is very unsettled, fluctuating ¼@½c per lb each day. At the close yesterday values were ¼@½c per lb above those current at the date of our last. The supply is very light, which strengthens the views of holders; sales 400,000 lbs Western at 15@16½c, and 22,000 lbs Eastern and City at 15½@16½c cash—16½c now generally demanded for prime shipping lots. Grease is also very scarce—7,200 lbs yellow sold at 13½c.

Receipts at Steele.

The receipts at this point for the past twenty-four hours and the sources of supply have been as follows:

	Flour bbls	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Barley bush.	Rye bush.
M. S. R. R.	1,896	28,800				
T. & W.	1,347	9,529	9,360			
D. & M.	928	1,400	700			
Canal	2,479	7,468				
Total	6,641	42,183	10,060			

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, June 28, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active; the high prices demanded by holders have made purchasers more reserved. The figures are certainly steep, but holders say they will further advance before long; the receipts yesterday was limited, amounting to some 1500 bbls. The stock in the market at present is not large whilst the principle portion have been sold to go out of the market. The eastern markets have been unsettled. Among the sales we note the following:

CRUDE—The demand was not large, and buyers exhibited a sort of a carelessness. They seemed indifferent about operating. The only sales that came under our notice were as follows: 245 bbls, packages included, delivered on cars, at 45c; 200 bbls do. 44c; 170 bbls do, packages returned, 39. The nominal rates at the close of the market were, 40c in bulk, or 44@45c packages included.

RESIDUUM—Holders were firm with a moderate demand, and small sales at $6 00 per bbl.

NAPTHA—The market was not active, buyers were shy and holders were not pressing sales. 50 bbls were disposed of at 25c; some were holding out for 28c.

REFINED—Holders were firm, with a fair demand. We note sales as follows: 1,000 bbls bonded "Nonpareil," July delivery, at 67c; 500 bbls do at 67½, same delivery; 175 bbls, present delivery, at 68c. Free Oil was neglected, and we did not hear of a single transaction. We quote nominally at ten cents per gallon above Bonded.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Munhall, King & Co, 687 bbls; A R Davis, 100, Jas Lindsay, 123; L Thum, 215; J T Stockdale, 28; McKelvey, Miller & Co, 140; L Wade, 89; Wilson & Kaufman, 180. Total, 1,561 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R.

GOING EAST.

J. Rud, Jr. & Co., 35 barrels engine oil, for Altoona.

W. H. Byram, 71 barrels crude, for Boston.

North American Co., 107 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Co., 50 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

G. S. Long & Co., 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 56 barrels tar, for New York.

J ck, Bro. & Co., 58 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

New York Cotton Market.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull and spiritless, and the business is confined mostly to the wants of spinners—among whom there is considerable discussion in reference to stopping some of the mills until there is a better supply of the raw material. We reduce the quotations a cent or two, but they may still be considered nominal. Sales for three days are 1800 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	112	112	112	112
Good Ord	—	—	—	—
Middling	146	146	146	146
Good Mid	—	—	—	—
Mid. Fair	156	156	156	156
Fair	—	—	—	—

The receipts have been from:—

Havana	150 bales.
North Carolina	17
Philadelphia	4
Per Rail Road	350
Per North River Boats	169
Total	690 bales.
Total Imports since 1st inst	15,532 bales.
Total Imports since 1st Sept	245,979 bales.

Export from 1st to 21st June:

	1864	1863.
Cotton bales	1,989	4,377

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The heavy decline in currency, and the consequent great advance in our expenses, compel us to increase our rates of selling tobacco. In addition to the fee of $1 35 per hogshead, we will, on and after the 25th inst., charge the sellers of tobacco two per cent. upon the amount of their sales—that being one-half per cent. less commission than charged by the New Orleans and New York tobacco merchants when currency was at par. This advance is to be regarded, we hope, as temporary, to be reduced when circumstances will justify.

We also agree to discharge from our employment every agent not permanently connected with our respective warehouses, and will not from this day pay, directly or indirectly, any railroad depot agent or wharf-boat man, any commission whatever.

Sales at the auction warehouse to-day amounted to 364 hhds at advanced rates. The sales at the Pickett warehouse were ranged from $8 10 to $34 for the bulk of the break; 1 hhd at $34 50, 6 at $35 to $35 75, 2 at $36 50. The sales at the Ninth street warehouse ranged from $9 to $33, and 1 hhd at $39 25, and 1 at $39 50. The sales at the Louisville warehouse ranged for the bulk at from $8 50 to $34, also 1 at $34 50, 1 at $39, 1 at $39 50, 1 at $38 75, 1 at $40, 1 at $40 25, and 1 at $55. The sales at the Boone warehouse was also all at full rates, ranging from $8 50 to $39 25.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

The receipts by river this week are 1,500,000 feet from the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers. From Chicago by railroad 375,000 feet. The supply is quite sure to be inadequate to the demand, as the receding waters threaten to put a stop to lumbering operations.

Logs—No arrivals for a week of pine logs. We learn the price is $5 at Stillwater, which would bring them here (if they could be run) at $20@22.

We quote wholesale prices of lumber on the river bank at $15@23.

Yard prices for dry lumber:

First clear per 1,000 feet	$60 00@65 00
Second do, ℔ 1,000 feet	50 00@55 00
Third do boards and fencing	30 00@32 50
Sheathing	22 50@— —
Grub plank	25 00@— —
Joist, 16 feet and under	30 00@— —
Joist, 18 feet and over	32 50@40 00
Dressed siding	30 00@— —
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	50 00@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@— —
do A, sawed	5 75@— —
do No. 2 do	3 50@— —
Lath per 1,000 feet	7 00@— —
Cedar posts ℔ 100	50 00@60 00

New York Pig Iron Market.

The market for nearly all descriptions has come to a stand, on account of the rise in gold, holders having pretty much withdrawn their stocks from the market for the moment. English Bar is nominal at $5@$6 0 advance and no quotations can be given for hoop. English sheet is scarce, and nominal at about 8¾@9c for single 10½@11½ for doubles and treble, and 11@11½ for Latters; English rails are quiet at $46 50, cash and bond, payable in gold. Some Scotch Pig, was offered at 65@66, but we heard of no transactions; 50 tons No. 1 American, sold at $62, and 40 tons of English Wrought scrap, ex ship, $72 50.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—There has been more inquiry for manufactured iron during the week, and the makers being better supplied with orders are firmer in their prices. Pig iron has been very quiet, and closes, sellers 58s 7½d, cash, and 60s 3d, 3 mos. No change in copper or tin. Tin plates are obtainable at the minimum quotation.

New York Wool Market.

The advance in Gold and Exchange has led to a good deal of excitement in the Wool Market, and prices are again higher, while importers refuse to sell unless at such extreme prices as will cover the high rates of exchange ruling, and increased duties and leave a margin of profit. Manufacturers have, in consequence turned their attention to Domestic, the business in which has again been large and at an advance of fully 5 cents. The sales since our last reach 500,000 ℔. Fleeces at 88@100 cents, including a large line of old clip fine light conditioned Ohio, at the outside price; 30,000 ℔. Pulled, 88@95; 15,000 ℔. California Fall Clip, from second hands, 56@63; 400 bales low and medium Cape, also from second hands; 54@58; 77 do. unwashed black Salonica, 30 do Mexican and 68 do Rio Grande, on private terms. By auction on the 23d—40 bales unwashed Russian, 43½@7 cents; 40 bales Cape (both damaged) 50 @55; 9 bales carded Australian, 37@39.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—There have been but slight changes in the tobacco market. The business of the week has been characterized by a good steady demand and full sales. Receipts have also been quite large. The only advance worthy of note was on fine leaf, Monday, which amounted to 50 to 20c ℔ ℔. Sales of the week are 915 hhds and 3 boxes, as follows: 13 hhds stems at $1 to 2 30: 3 scraps at $2 30 to 2 50; 103 green lugs at $4 73 to $8 40; 137 factory do at $7 60 to 9 90; 143 planters leaf at $9 70 to 14; 139 common shipping leaf at $14 to $18 75; 123 good do at $27 00 to $39 75; 116 medium at $18 75 to $26 75; 74 common manufacturing leaf at $21 50 to $33 50; 19 good do at $38 to $47 50; 52 fine do at $49 80 to $209; and the boxes at $4 40 to $181 ℔ 100 ℔s. Bids on 96 hhds were rejected.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b., ℔ ton	$65
Iron Mountain, " 2, " " "	60
Pilot Knob, " 1, " " "	65
Pilot Knob, " 2, " " "	60
Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week	305 tons.
" of Pig Iron since January 1	9,053 "
" During the same period in 1863	8,190 "

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, quote—

Cold Blast (Car Wheel) ℔ ton	$75
Cold Malleable	80
Hot Blast No. 1	65
Hot Blast No. 2	60
Bank Ore	4
Surface Ore	5

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received 2,345,000 feet. There has been a fair receipt of cargoes, but few have been on sale. The demand continues considerably in excess of the supply, and on good lumber prices are daily firmer and advancing.

Shingles—Market very active and firmer, with a limited and insufficient supply. Prices firm at previous rates.

Lath—In fair demand.

Cargo schr. Beloit, from Hart & Maxwell's Mill, Muskegon, 35,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, rest common mixed—strips at $20,50, balance at $17; cargo schr. Challenge, from Moorela Mill, Kalamazoo, sold by Truesdell, 65,000 feet of common lumber, ½ strips, at $19.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—P Cord, 50 bbls lard; Thos Bull, 320 bags Rye; Thos Moore, 160 do do; Hunt & Co, 10 mowers; Nimick & Co, 50 tons pig iron; Thos M Howe, 30 pkgs copper; E B Matthews, lot broom corn; M M'Cullough, 151 bdls paper; Perkin & Co, 38 do do; Wilson & Co, 4 bdls sheeting; Wilson, Carr & Co, 4 bxs mdze; Cook & Co, 2 bbls dried apples; Godfrey & Co, 9 sks rags; W Edmunds & Co, 10 bbls ale, 17 bags malt; J Ogden 7 bbls ale; Dorrington & Co, 122 sks corn; S B & C P Markle, 71 sks rags; James Hill, 1 car lumber; Thos Bull & Co, 160 bags corn; Hays & Co, 7 rolls leather; Scott House, 31 pkgs household goods.

Imports Per P. F. W. & C. R. R.—Lubert K & Co, 151 d hides; J, M. Metcalf, 5 bbls alcohol; J. Moorehead, 1 car metal; J. Mullon, 2 cars scrap iron; Bingham & Co, 1 car corn; Ramsey & B, 1 car lumber; Spang C. & Co., 57 bdls iron, 30 bars do; R. C. Loomis, 1 car metal.

Allegheny Valley Rail Road.—Martin O and B, 1 car iron; George Groves 58 hides and skins; Beck & Co. two cars salt.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press*, of Saturday, says:

The river was falling very slowly yesterday, with three feet ten inches water in the canal, in the evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had receded two inches at the head of the falls and six inches at Portland.

The weather continues dry and excessively warm and oppressive, the thermometer to day in the shade ranging at ninety-one—the highest point of the season.

On the falls last evening, by the pilots' marks, there were twenty-two inches for steamboats, and some thirty-two inches in the pass.

Along the Lower Ohio the water is getting low, and, as usual at first, the Portland and New Albany bar is the worst, with only five feet on the bar yesterday, and the Eclipse, from Cincinnati, hard aground. She got rather out of the channel the previous evening, and had to lighten off.

The Tarascon, from Evansville, with three hundred and ten hogsheads of tobacco, rubbed a little on the bar, but got over without delay.

The officers of the Tarascon report guerrillas at Hawesville to the number of two hundred They had been at Cloverport, and moved down to Hawesville on the hunt of horses, it was supposed, though they took but little at Hawesville without pay. They appeared to be anxious to get further south, and were not committing any serious depredations as far as the officers of the Tarascon could learn.

The Cumberland at Nashville continues falling, with less than thirty inches on Harpeth Shoals yesterday. The St. Louis had left Nashville, and as we learn by the clerk, who went through by rail, she is due here to-day, with some seventy-five hogsheads of tobacco, chiefly taken on board at Trice's Landing.

The Arcola left Nashville Wednesday evening for this port, and the Huntsman and Tycoon had arrived.

Our port list yesterday was rather more numerous than the day previous, but there is very little freight moving excepting for the Cumberland river. A new propeller, called the Kate B. Porter, came in from Pittsburgh, and filled up for Nashville.

The Commercial is loading at Portland for Memphis and White river.

One of the most hazardous feats of falls navigation was accomplished Thursday evening by Capt. Varble in piloting the Bostona No. 2 over safe. She was drawing twenty-eight inches water, and there were but twenty-four and one-half inches water for steamboats on the falls, including the improvements. This is over the rocks, or dug chute, and as the Bostona is a wide boat, and two hundred and forty feet in length, it was an extremely difficult and hazardous feat to run it exactly in the narrow and tortuous pass without striking the rocks. She came within three feet of the dry rock at the turn, but the cool eye of the pilot kept her to her place, and with a good answering helm she steered clear of the breakers and went over safe. This is hard to beat.

The Mercury came in from Nashville yesterday with a regiment of Ohio returned volunteers on board, which she is transporting to Cincinnati.

Sam King, the boat builder, now located at the famous City of Cannelton, Ind., was in the city yesterday. He has on the stocks an immense dry dock for Capt. Henry Streck, of New Orleans.

LIBERTY SOLD.—Yesterday the Liberty, the stern-wheeler, that had just arrived from Red river, was sold, as she now lies, at Portland, to J. S. Russell, for the sum of eight thousand dollars. He intends taking her to New Orleans.

The Cottage is plying between Evansville and Newburg, Ind.

The Mississippi at St. Louis, Thursday, was about at a stand, with about eleven feet water to Cairo, and business excessively dull.

The Missouri river trade is reported quite brisk, with a good deal of freight along its banks for shipment.

The Clara Poe and Silver Spray were loading at St. Louis, Thursday, for the Ohio.

The Nashville *Press* of Yesterday reports the Cumberland falling, with twenty-eight inches on the shoals, and the Palestine, Science No. 2, and Nashville due. No departures for the Ohio.

We learn that the D. B. Campbell was captured by guerrillas at Rumsey on Monday last, and plundered of all the money she had on board, about $1,000. They did her no damage. The Kate B. Porter went over to Jeffersonville, to take in a Government trip.

ST. LOUIS.

From the *Union*, 25th inst:

There has been very little change in the river at this point since our last report, and it seems difficult to determine on its future course.

The river below is in excellent condition with ten feet water to Cairo and a good navigable stage below.

The Illinois river is dead low and falling fast. The last arrival reports but three feet water at the shoalest places hence to Peoria. Everything indicates extreme low water in the Sucker stream this fall.

The Missouri river is stationary and bank full at St. Jo, and in fine boating order all the way down

The Upper Mississippi is still receding, with four feet scant to Keokuk, two feet on the rapids, and two and a half feet between Hastings and St. Paul.

Yesterday the weather was very hot, and business at the wharf was exceedingly quiet, except in the way of Government transportation, which has been unusually brisk during the past four or five days.

Labor is very scarce and high, deck hands are getting $60 per month, and laborers 50c per hour.

Rates of freight from Vicksburg to New Orleans advanced a trifle yesterday, and we quote as follows:

	Vicksburg.	New Orleans
Flour, apples and potatoes, ℔ bbl.	$1 25	$1 00
Whisky, alcohol and beer "	2 50	2 0
Pork and beef "	1 75	1 50
Hay and hemp, ℔ 100 ℔s	75	60
Pound freights "	65	50
Horses and mules, ℔ head	15 00	15 00
Cattle, ℔ head	15 00	15 00
Hogs, "	3 50	3 5
Sheep, "	2 50	2 5 0

Among the arrivals yesterday were the Havana and Nannie Byers from Hannibal, Omaha and Shreveport from the Missouri, Henry Von Phul from New Orleans, Nellie Rogers from Naples, Lucy Bertram and Northerner from Keokuk, and the Tatum from Alton.

We gave a report some time since that Gen. Grant had rescinded the order, which prohibited boats from paying pilots over $200 above Memphis and $300 below. We have since learned that Gen. Grant, instead of rescinding the order, referred the matter to Gen Sherman, who as yet has taken no action in the matter, consequently the order may be considered in force at the present time. What the probabilities are we are unable to say, but we learn that the pilot's association have referred the whole matter to the heads of the Department at Washington City, and expect their decision shortly.

Sometime since Messrs. Thornburgh and Mullen, the celebrated steamboat painters of this city, agreed to present a pair of splendid horns to the boat that made the quickest run up the river. Yesterday the horns were duly presented to Captain Charley Warner, of the Mollie Able, which boat has made the best time, and was fully entitled to the prize. The horns are a very large and handsome pair, beautifully gilded and decorated with a shield, on which is inscribed:

> FROM MEMPHIS TO CAIRO.
>
> TIME NINETEEN HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES.
>
> Beat it and take
>
> THE HORNS.

A very interesting and important case to steamboat owners is now before the local Board of Inspectors at this point. The points in the case are as follows: Last week when the steamer Leviathan was loading for New Orleans, two pilots, one named Reed, informed Capt. Reeder, the commander of the boat, that unless he would sign a certain document which was presented to him, establishing or dictating the rates of freights, he could not procure pilots to take his boat down. He returned, and applied to the inspectors for redress, who immediately had the pilots arrested. A hearing was had but a postponement of trial was agreed upon and the case set for examination early in July. In the meanwhile the inspectors have taken away the license of Mr. Reed, the pilot until after the matter has been investigated. Able counsel has been engaged by the pilots, and the affair promises to be very interesting, as it will establish the relative positions between the owners and pilots of steamboats.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* of Monday says:

The river has receded 4 inches during the 48 hours ending last night. There is 5 feet hence to Louisville, 4 feet in the canal, and 2 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 4½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 24 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 3 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Kate Robinson and Camelia, from Pittsburgh; Allen Collier, from the Kanawha; Highland Chief, from Marietta, and C. T. Dumont, from Pomeroy, were the only arrivals outside of the local packets.

The Goody Friends, for Nashville; Navigator, for Tennessee River; Darling, for Memphis, and Emperor, for New Orleans, departed—all with fair trips. We fear they will experience difficulty in getting out of the Ohio, owing to low water, as the Mercury only reports 3½ feet water on Portland Bar.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Ida Rees, from Pittsburgh; Ironsides, Ontario, Silver Spray, Cherokee and Clara Poe, from St. Louis; and Jennie Hubbs, from Memphis, are among the boats due here.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Fred Long was drowned from the steamer Diadem on the 5th of June, at 10 A. M., at Sunflower, on her way up from Red River. He shipped as a fireman in February last, at Cincinnati. He had been unwell, flighty, and had made several attempts before to jump overboard. The Surgeon of the 27th Iowa, on board, had examined him and declared him better. He was at work as usual, and stripped off his clothing before jumping into the river. His body could not be recovered. His effects are in the hands of Mr. Backus, clerk of the Diadem, now lying at Cairo.

EVANSVILLE.

From the *Journal* of the 25th inst:

The river is steadily though slowly receding, and the weather continues dry and excessively warm, giving promise of a low river speedily.

The bar above the city is beginning to raise its head above the water, and we are glad to see it is much nearer shore this season than last. How the lower end of it is developing itself we have not been able to ascertain

There were scarcely any arrivals yesterday, and very little business done.

CAPTURE OF THE DIME.—We learn from a gentleman from Green river, that the Dime was captured on Thursday at Rumsey, by the guerrillas, of whom some four hundred were in that place. Finding nothing to steal on board they left her unmolested.

MEMPHIS.

The *Argus*, of the 2d, says:

The river continues to rise slowly. In the last twenty-four hours it rose three inches. We hope to chronicle a further rise for some days to come. The weather yesterday was showery, and not unpleasant. The thermometer stood eighty-eight degrees the greater part of the day. Business was not very good yesterday, the rain and non-arrival of boats probably accounting for the inactivity. Arrived—Platte Valley, St. Louis; Fanny Fisk, St. Louis; N. W. Thomas, Cairo; Lady of Vicksburg, New Orleans; Henry Von Paul, New Orleans; Martin Walt, Helena; Mattie Helena; R. E. Hill, Helena. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; Empire City, St. Louis; Pocahontas, St. Louis; Platte Valley, Helena; R. E. Hill, Cairo; Mattie. Cairo; M. Walt, Cairo. The Martin Walt, Mattie and R. E. Hill, which have been in the cotton trade below for some time past, were brought up under arrest yesterday by the Navy Department, and were ordered to report at Cairo. They passed on up during the evening.

VICKSBURG.

The *Herald*, of the 15th, says:

The expedition under Captain Newell burned the steamer H. D. Mears, O. S. A. Mail packet, which has been sunk in the Sunflower for some time past. It was understood that the rebels were taking her machinery out, and hence the Captain burned her. The expedition brought in some eighty mules and horses, which the rebels had stolen from planters in the vicinity of Skinwit's Landing. The rebs had a coreal near that place, and have been, for some time past, "levying contributions" of stock upon planters.

NASHVILLE.

From the Nashville *Union*, 24th inst:

RIVER NEWS.—The river continues to recede slowly, with 28 inches water on Harpeth Shoals, The Nashville, Science No. 2 and Palestine, were expected to reach the landing this morning.

Arrivals—Poland, Smithland; Echo No. 2, Clarksville.

Departures—Tyrone, Clarksville; A Baker, Smithland; Mattie Cablier, Smithland.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southompton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Tuesday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Friday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer JULIA, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Saturday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Tuesday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, Ohio.

no18

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN,
President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT,
President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON,
President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE,
President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN,
dec28:6m] President of the Central Insurance Co.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO., }
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, } Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO., }
J. T. WHITING & CO., }
S. P. BRADY & CO., } Detroit, Mich.
BUCKELY & CO., }
je22:cm] JOHN HUTCHING, }

FINANCIAL

U.S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
je16:2m Wood and Third streets.

U. S. TEN-FORTY LOAN.—

Principal and interest payable in Coin, and Exempt from Taxation.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Despository and Financial Agent. Deals in ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Banks and Bankers are requested to act as Sub-Agents for the sale of 10-40 Bonds, at *one-eighth* of one per cent. commission.

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. je14

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
Washington, May 20, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a Pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
my24-om Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—This Bank is now open for business at its Banking House,

No. 55 Market Street,
(Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.)

Deposits received. Exchange on all the principal Cities for sale. Gold bought and sold. U. S. Bonds, U. S. Certificates, and all Government Securities bought and sold. Business paper discounted, and all legitimate Banking business transacted on the most liberal terms.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES O'CONNOR.

DIRECTORS.

JAS. M. BAILEY, of McCreary, Bailey & Dilworth.
WM. VAN KIRK, of Alexander Bradley.
N. J. BIGLEY.
D. M. SMITH, of A. D. Smith & Bro.
W. W. BALL, of Peacock, Ball & Co.
J. M. HORNER.
THOMAS SMITH, of Allegheny City.
JOHN F. HERRON, of McClurkan, Herron & Co.
my24:tm

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.

IT GIVES
DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.

IT GIVES
Later and More News
THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

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The only full and Reliable Report of
RIVER MATTERS.

It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.

IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE
Commercial Reports.

IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE
Army Correspondents.

IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE
Telegraphic Reports.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST AND BEST
Financial Reports.
OF ANY PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE
Oil Reports.

IT GIVES THE ONLY REGULAR AND RELIABLE REPORT OF THE
Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Pig Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Cattle Markets.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
DRUG MARKET.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Lumber Market.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST
Local Intelligence.

IT GIVES
THE NEWS!!

IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES
From Washington—From the Army of the Potomac—From New York—From Cairo and below—From Chattanooga—From Chicago—From all Principal Points.

Just the Paper for Everybody.

Just THE PAPER for Loyal Men.

It is for the Union Unconditionally.

Its Circulation is increasing more Rapidly than any Paper ever before Published.

IT IS JUST THE PAPER
TO ADVERTISE IN!!!

IT IS EMPHATICALLY
A NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $8 per Year.

It is delivered to City Subscribers, by Carriers, for 15 Cents per Week.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S
TONIC, CATHARTIC,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE
PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of *the stomach*.

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headaches*, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemiorania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County, }
February 18, 1860. }

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co..

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S
WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealer generally. de21y

RAILROADS,

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday.) at 2:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 11:00 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:10 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:08 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	1:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:10 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:30 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 3:10 a. m. 3:50 p. m. 6:08 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive i

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:20 a. m. 8:30 50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY Agent,
Allegheny city.
my14 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:06 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) 10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg 1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore 5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) 11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) 2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday) 7.00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg 00 a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) 9:20 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg 1:40 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury 4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily 9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg 1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) 2:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury 6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) 3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg 7.50 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot

oc31 J. N. DuBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) in the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward.

Mail Train 30 p. m.
Express Train 3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets, and for freight business of the Company's Agents:

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

INSURANCE.

THE
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 139 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus March 1st, 1864	222,219 29
Assets	$722,219 29

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co.,
of New York, No. 173 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864	582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't, | H. Weston, V. Pres't.
W. K. Lothrop, Sec'y, | W. A. Scott, Ass't Sec'y.

The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 60 per cent. every year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above popular and reliable Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent.
je21 59 Fourth st. (Burke's Building.)

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor,

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President,
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
ISAAC OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROBINSON.
S. M. KIER,	

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
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